

House-to-house search in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Shiite Muslim militiamen detained about 70 people in house-to-house searches on Wednesday for three kidnapped Soviet embassy officials, police sources said. They said the Shiite militia Amal raided two suburbs near the Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp after midnight, and made smaller raids in west Beirut and other suburbs. There was no indication whether the operations located Soviet Embassy Attaché Oleg Spirine, Commercial Representative Valery Mirikov and embassy doctor Nikolai Svirsky or the gunmen who seized them in west Beirut on Sept. 30.

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Read all about it in the Jordan Times on Saturday. The newspaper will celebrate its 10th anniversary, and a bumper, commemorative issue will appear on the occasion. The special issue will include articles and comments by senior officials, diplomats and leading personalities in the Kingdom. And the whole story of the Jordan Times will be told.

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Khatib leaves for talks in Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib left for Baghdad on Wednesday at the head of a Jordanian delegation for talks with Iraqi government officials on energy-related affairs. Dr. Khatib is accompanied by Dr. Ibrahim Badran, under-secretary of the Ministry of Energy, Dr. Ziyad Fariz, secretary-general of the ministry, Dr. Fayez Tarawneh, economic counsellor at the Prime Ministry, and Mr. Ahmad Rashid, an engineer in the Ministry of Energy.

Messaadia to visit Iran

ALGIERS (R) — Mohammed Sherif Messaadia, number two in the ruling Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) party, will visit Iran shortly, the official news agency APS said Wednesday. The agency said Mr. Messaadia was received by President Chadli Benjedid on Wednesday before leaving for Tehran at the invitation of Iranian leaders. The agency gave no other details. Algeria has made several unsuccessful attempts in the past to mediate in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, with both of whom Algeria is on good terms.

Senate supports Iraqi call for APU debate on Israeli raid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) has voiced support for a call by the Iraqi parliament to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) to discuss the Oct. 1 Israeli raid on Tunis. The call was also supported by the Amman-based Palestine National Council (PNC), the Jafari News Agency, (JNA) said. The agency quoted a Senate source as saying that Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Algeria and Djibouti have already voiced support for the Iraqi call. According to the source, a date and venue of the emergency meeting will be fixed later.

Jordan gets \$15m IDB loan

JEDDAH (OPECNA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is to lend \$15 million to Jordan for the purchase of crude oil from Saudi Arabia. The foreign trade financing operation was signed here on Wednesday by IDB Vice-President Ousmane Seck and Jordanian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasool Al Keilani.

France sets polls

PARIS (AP) — French national legislative and regional elections will be held next March 16, government spokeswoman Georgina Dufoux announced Wednesday. Speaking after a regular cabinet meeting, she said the date had been decided by Interior Minister Pierre Joxe. Ms. Dufoux confirmed that under the new system of proportional representation brought in by President Francois Mitterrand, there will be only one round of voting for deputies to the national assembly (lower house) and for regional councillors.

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Mubarak due today for talks with King

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT Hosni Mubarak is expected to arrive here today for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on prospects for Middle East peace in the wake of the Oct. 1 Israeli raid on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunis and other developments in the region, officials here and in Cairo said Wednesday.

It will be the first meeting between the two leaders after the Israeli raid and the Oct. 7 hijack of Italian cruise liner, the Achille Lauro, which have had its repercussions on the Middle East peace process activated by the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation).

Mr. Mubarak will brief King Hussein on talks he had in Cairo on Monday with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who travelled to the Egyptian capital to pacify Egyptian anger over the U.S. hijacking of the four Palestinian hijackers of the Achille Lauro, Egyptian officials said in Cairo on Wednesday.

Following his talks in Cairo, his second stop in a three-nation swing, Mr. Whitehead said the United States and Egypt remained committed to the search for Middle East peace.

Mr. Mubarak had said the Achille Lauro hijack and the U.S. seizure of the Egyptian plane posed

“a serious obstacle” to peace although he remained committed to efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The AP quoted official Egyptian sources as saying that Egypt and Jordan have contacted PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to discuss the possibility of him joining King Hussein and President

Mubarak on Thursday. In Doha on Wednesday, Mr. Arafat indicated he was planning to visit Jordan soon but did not say when.

In Washington, the Jordanian embassy said Jordan was studying a proposal by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres for peace talks. The embassy issued a statement on Tuesday night saying “the contents of the (Peres) speech are being studied carefully by the Jordanian government.” It did not elaborate.

Following Peres' U.N. speech, an authoritative Jordanian source said in Amman Jordan's reply to the Peres' proposal was contained in the King's speech at the U.N. on Sept. 27 and a communiqué issued at the end of talks between Jordan and Syria ruling out any “partial or unilateral peace agreements with Israel.”

The Jordanian and Syrian prime

(Continued on page 2)

Peres says war is possible if Jordan rejects his proposal

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said on Wednesday that if Jordan rejects his U.N. peace initiative, he expects the Arab states to seek confrontation leading to a possible war.

In an interview with Israel Television's U.S. correspondent broadcast here, Peres said that rejection of his initiative by Jordan will lead to a “new deterioration...”

It is not inconceivable that at a certain stage war will erupt.”

Speaking in New York two days after his address to the United Nations, he said the deterioration would take time and might not even be evident at first, but it would create the nucleus for “the establishment of an Arab coalition that will seek an alternative to peace... that is what we have to prevent.”

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SHARIF ZAID LEAVES FOR U.S.: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid (left) is seen off at Amman airport by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb (right) and General Ibrahim Shaker (center) on Wednesday.

General Fathi Abu Taleb, Gen. Sharif Zaid will have talks with U.S. officials on Jordan's arms requirements. The talks are part of the regular annual meetings between officials of the two countries (Petra photo)

Morocco announces ceasefire in Sahara

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Morocco on Wednesday announced an immediate unilateral ceasefire in the guerrilla war in Western Sahara, as long as there was no aggression against the territories for which it was responsible.

In an address to the General Assembly, Moroccan Prime Minister Karim Lamrani also offered to receive neutral observers to verify observance of the ceasefire.

Western Sahara has been the scene of fighting between Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario independence movement, since Spain relinquished its former colony in 1975.

Mr. Lamrani, who was speaking during observances of the United Nations' 40th anniversary, said his country was ready to hold a referendum in the territory early in January, under United Nations auspices.

He told the assembly: “I will be pleased to undertake before you not one commitment, but two.”

“The first commitment relates to the ceasefire which Morocco has unilaterally decided to put into effect as of this very moment, and that it would only call off in the case of aggression against the territories under its responsibility. In which case Morocco would be entitled to exercise its right of self-defence.”

He added: “Morocco is even prepared to receive neutral observers who would wish to verify on the spot the way in which the ceasefire is being observed.”

The Moroccan prime minister said his second commitment related to his country's “readiness and acceptance, under the auspices and control of the United Nations, to hold a referendum in the Sahara in the early part of January next year.”

He said the United Nations would naturally be free to request at any time the assistance of any regional organisation.

This was an apparent reference to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which Morocco quit last year after it seated a representative of the Polisario-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

Mr. Lamrani said what mattered most about the “false problem of the Sahara” was to find a solution by the only effective means, which involved holding a referendum.

“If the United Nations undertakes these consultations at the proposed date, it would have made a giant step towards making a substantial contribution to the advent of a better world,” he declared.

In Rabat, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates, conferred here at length Tuesday night with King Hassan of Morocco, the national news agency MAP said on Wednesday.

The agency said they held talks in the royal palace and later the Moroccan monarch was host at a dinner for Sheikh Zayed and members of his entourage. It gave no other details.

Officials here neither confirmed nor denied reports in the Arab press that Sheikh Zayed was contemplating a new mediation mission between Algeria and Morocco.

Masri reviews Mideast situation with EC envoys

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri conferred with ambassadors of the European Community (EC) countries in Amman on Wednesday about the situation in the Middle East region, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Mr. Masri briefed the ambassadors on Jordan's efforts for arriving at a just and durable settlement to the Middle East question and also on the developments in the international situation and their impact on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Petra said.

Conference ends with call for action against Zionist danger

AMMAN (J.T.) — A conference on national culture ended at the University of Jordan on Wednesday with a number of recommendations, including a call for convening conference on an annual basis.

The meeting, the Second National Conference, called on Arab authors and researchers at universities and other cultural institutions to concentrate their work on combating the danger of the Zionist movement and its dangerous designs in the Arab World.

The conference called on Arab ministers of culture and information and on universities in the Arab World to embark on translating Zionist writings with the aim of enabling Arab readers to understand the Zionist dangers and prompt writers to reply to

such dangers and also to direct plays and other works of art and culture against the Zionist danger that threatens the Arab Nation.

The delegates, in their final statement, paid tribute to the Jordanian press for the role it leads in the fight against the Zionist danger.

“Arab culture and the Zionist threat” was the main topic discussed by the delegates to the five-day conference which was opened on Saturday under the theme “National Culture vis-a-vis Zionist Danger.”

Apart from speeches, several studies and researches were submitted to the conference discussing the Zionist danger to the Arab Nation's identity, economy and culture.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Doha from Kuwait earlier on Wednesday to try to rally support for an Arab summit to discuss Israel's air raid on the PLO Tunis offices and the joint peace moves with Jordan.

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Jordan, PLO to hold top-level talks on future moves

By Leila Deeh Reuter

AMMAN — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat will lead a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) team at high-level talks with Jordan next week on joint Middle East peace moves, a senior Palestinian official said on Wednesday.

The official, Khaled Al Hassan, a member of the Central Committee of Fateh, has been in Amman since Monday to meet King Hussein and other senior officials.

He told Reuters in an interview the talks would “put into practice all the necessary arrangements to ensure the best results” of joint moves under the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

Mr. Hassan said the talks would also put into practice ways to avoid any setbacks in joint moves, gradually raise the standard of mutual cooperation and bring relations between Jordan and the PLO to the “most positive, natural ones.”

Mr. Hassan said he had a constructive meeting with King Hussein on Wednesday, during which both sides expressed their commitment to the accord.

Earlier this week Mr. Arafat, now touring Gulf Arab states, said he remained committed to the joint accord.

Mr. Arafat, now on a tour of Arab states, reviewed Middle East developments in talks in Doha, with the Jafari emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, on Wednesday.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Doha from Kuwait earlier on Wednesday to try to rally support for an Arab summit to discuss Israel's air raid on the PLO Tunis offices and the joint peace moves with Jordan.

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Lebanese factions to hold peace talks in November

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanon's militia warlords will meet for the first time next month at a Syrian-sponsored peace conference to sign an accord to end 10 years of civil war, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon was quoted Wednesday as saying.

The independent Beirut daily An Nahar quoted Brig. Gen. Ghazi Kanaan as saying "the reconciliation conference will be held in the middle of next month." He did not elaborate.

An Nahar said Gen. Kanaan made the terse statement in Damascus Tuesday after a four-hour conference between Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Lebanon's Falangist militia leader Elie Hobeika.

"We are on the right course. There are no pending questions, but the nature of the process is complicated and needs time to finalise," Mr. Hobeika told reporters.

He said negotiators from his "Lebanese Forces" militia, Mr. Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party and Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri's Amal militia will meet again Saturday.

"I think they need two or three sessions to sort out the complexity of implementation details," Mr. Hobeika said.

Asked when he expects to meet face-to-face with Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri, Mr. Hobeika said: "After the tripartite negotiations are completed. I think this will be very soon."

The three leaders are expected to hold their first-ever meeting in the Syrian capital to sign the final text of the agreement to end the civil war in which more than 100,000 people have been killed. Falangist and opposition militia officials said.

Mr. Junblatt and Mr. Berri have already approved the accord in meetings they held with Mr. Khaddam over the weekend, the officials said.

Falangist sources, who requested anonymity, said Mr. Hobeika's talks with Mr. Khaddam

produced agreement on mechanisms to police the civil war armistice.

The sources said religiously integrated battalions of the Lebanese army and police would take over security functions in Christian east Beirut and the mainly Muslim west side to end the militia's chaotic reign.

Syrian military observers will be posted on both sides of the city and abolish the dividing "Green Line" and reopen all crossings between Beirut's Muslim and Christian sectors, the sources said.

Syrian army units stationed in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley also will advance into key positions surrounding Beirut to back up the Lebanese army, if necessary to enforce law and order, the sources added.

The Syrians maintain 25,000 troops in north and east Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League peace-keeping mandate.

Syria emerged as Lebanon's main power broker after the collapse of a 17-month U.S. peace-keeping venture in February, 1984.

Freed Iraqis report Iranian massacres

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi prisoners-of-war (PoWs) freed by Iran earlier this month said Wednesday that dozens of Iraqis had been killed in Iranian PoW camps in recent years.

Twenty-one out of 104 PoWs flown home via Turkey last month, all of them crippled or disabled, outlined details of the killings at a press conference organised by the Iraqi Information Ministry.

Younan Youssef Mansour, 40, said Iranian troops shot dead 45 Iraqi PoWs and wounded 60 others at a camp at Quchan, near the Soviet border in northeast Iran, on Feb. 13, 1983.

"The incident started when an Iranian soldier opened fire on two Iraqi PoWs, killing them on the spot. When the other PoWs saw that they organised a demonstration," he said.

"Minutes later huge numbers of Iranian soldiers came and opened fire on the 2,200 PoWs in the camp," he added.

Zuheir Hassan Abdullah, 30, said 13 Iraqi PoWs were killed and 90 wounded at a camp 80 kilometres northwest of Tehran.

When Iranian tanks opened fire on them after they staged a strike to protest against bad food and maltreatment.

Another former prisoner, Zuhair Abdullah, said he was the only survivor of an incident in March 1982 in which 40 captured Iraqis were buried alive in mountains on the central sector of the war front. He was recaptured a few days after escaping.

Others said they had been tortured, two of them for refusing to convert from Christianity to Islam, and that Iranian troops had shot or driven tanks over surrendering Iraqi soldiers.

Iran last year confirmed six Iraqis died in a riot at a camp near the Soviet border. Three were shot by guards and three killed by other PoWs, it claimed, but other reports spoke of many more killed.

The Iranian statement followed an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) report on the incident, which was witnessed by ICRC officials.

The report said 50,000 Iraqi prisoners in Iran were under grave threat and appealed for international pressure on Iran.

Sudan, rebels accuse each other of violating ceasefire

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — The government and the southern Sudan rebel command have accused each other of violating a two-week ceasefire proclaimed by rebel leader John Garang to allow the government time to study his demands for peace talks.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported Wednesday that rebel violations began Sunday, a day after Col. Garang announced the truce in a broadcast over his Sudan People's Liberation Army's (SPLA) clandestine radio station.

It said the SPLA planted mines around Nasir in the Upper Nile region, one of which exploded and wounded a soldier whose foot had to be amputated.

Quoting an armed forces spokesman, SUNA said rebels shelled Nasir last the same day and attacked Kodok, also in Upper Nile, but were driven off by government forces. A soldier was killed and several civilians wounded in the firefight, the agency said.

The statement said violations continued Monday with an attack on Yoi in the south western Bahr Al Ghazal region in which a soldier was killed and five wounded.

On Tuesday, the Ethiopia-based SPLA radio said the army had attacked rebel positions along the White Nile route between Juba and Bor wouth west of Nasir.

Monitored in Nairobi, Kenya, the broadcast claimed the "attacks" "suffered very heavy casualties in men and material," including three tanks, and the rebels captured three ammunition-laden trucks.

The rebel broadcast deplored "the flagrant violation" of the ceasefire but vowed to continue the truce and "not to retaliate as a result of the unwarranted aggression. We will fight only in self-defence during the period of the ceasefire."

Col. Garang, who formed the SPLA in 1983 to fight for autonomy in Sudan's southern region, said in his broadcast on Saturday that his forces reserved the right to attack moving military targets during the ensuing two weeks.

He said he was stilling his guns to give the government time to consider his conditions for peace negotiations, several of which already have been rejected by Khartoum.

Jewish leaders shun Kahane

MIAMI (R) — The American Jewish establishment has shunned Rabbi Meir Kahane, who arrived in Miami hoping to meet local Jewish leaders.

Kahane, a member of the Israeli parliament and a radical exponent of forcing all Israeli Arabs out of Israel, is midway through a 10-day tour of the United States and Canada.

He is promoting a "world Jewish referendum" and wants Jews to vote on whether they favour a Western-style democracy in Israel or a Jewish state.

He said here that in New York, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia he met no American Jewish leaders.

Arens: Israel may reassess Egyptian ties

TEL AVIV (AP) — The killing of seven Israeli tourists by an Egyptian policeman will sour relations between the two countries for some time unless the incident is investigated and the killer punished, acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said Wednesday.

"A thorough investigation and punishment of those responsible will be a step toward improving relations," Mr. Arens told parliament. "Without such steps, I am afraid this murder will cast a shadow over the relations between the two countries for a long time."

Mr. Arens also said "there is room for a reassessment of relations" following the shooting and what he said was Egypt's refusal to live up to the terms of the 1979 U.S.-brokered Camp David peace treaty.

Seven Israelis, including four children, were killed on Oct. 5 when a policeman fired on tourists

at Ras Bourqa, a resort in the Sinai peninsula 45 kilometres south of the Taba border checkpoint on the Gulf of Aqaba coast.

Israel says five of the victims died because Egyptian guards delayed their evacuation for medical treatment.

Egypt claimed the policeman went berserk and promised a speedy investigation. Mr. Arens, speaking in the absence of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said "we are still waiting" for the results of the inquiry.

Israel, however, has apparently already backed away from earlier accusations that more than one policeman was involved. Israeli media reports said autopsies showed only one rifle was used.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has dismissed the shooting as "a minor accident" that should not affect relations.

Israel reportedly makes room for thousands of Soviet immigrants

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel is making room in its immigration centres for thousands of Soviet Jews it hopes will be permitted to emigrate in coming months, an Israeli official said Wednesday.

Zvi Eyal, spokesman of the Jewish Agency which helps handle immigration to Israel, said his organisation had prepared a joint plan with the government to move 15,000 immigrants from absorption centres to permanent homes to make room for Soviet Jews.

He said Israel was basing its expectations on the November meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. "The Soviets usually make some sort of goodwill gesture on the eve of important meetings in the west," Eyal said in a telephone interview.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres asked Mr. Reagan last week at a White House meeting to urge Mr. Gorbachev to allow Jews to leave Israel in the past has urged the Americans to make progress on delicate conditional on Soviet willingness to relax Jewish emi-

gration restrictions.

"There's no meat yet, but there are good smells coming from the Kremlin kitchen," said Eyal. He added that Soviet officials had promised Edgar Bronfman, president of the American Jewish Congress, some progress on the subject of Jewish emigration when he visited Moscow last month.

Bronfman, a New York-based businessman, brought the Soviet leadership a message from Peres asking the Soviets to open the gates to Jews wishing to leave.

More than two million Jews live in the Soviet Union and thousands have asked for exit visas. Immigrant groups in Israel and abroad say the Soviet authorities "persecute Jews who apply to leave, viewing them as dissidents."

Eyal denied a report in the daily Hadashot newspaper Wednesday that the Jewish Agency treasurer, Akiva Levinsky, met Gorbachev aides in Paris last month. The Hadashot reported that the senior Soviet officials promised Levinsky the gates would open soon for those Jews wishing to leave.

Eyal said Levinsky spent three days in Paris to persuade French Jewish leaders to drop plans to demonstrate against Mr. Gorbachev. "We hoped that by not demonstrating we would show Gorbachev that we are willing to give him a chance," said Eyal.

Immigration Minister Yaakov Tzur said his ministry has prepared a detailed plan for absorbing thousands of Soviet Jews "expected to be allowed to emigrate in the near future," Hadashot reported Tuesday.

Iran releases German ship

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has released the West German cargo ship Ville d'Aurore after an eight-day inspection in a southern Iranian port, the National News Agency (RNA) reported.

The agency said no cargo for Iraq was found aboard the vessel, which Iran said is on charter to France. It was allowed to sail on to Kuwait.

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19:30 — News Programme
19:45 — Programme Review
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:40 — A special programme on the United Nations
21:20 — Tomorrow's programmes and varieties
21:45 — Arabic Play
23:00 — News in Arabic
23:10 — Play Cont.

FOREIGN CHANNEL
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19:00 — News in French
19:15 — Les amours des autres Folles
19:30 — News in Hebrew
20:30 — Emergency Room
21:00 — Scene of Crime
21:25 — Varieties
22:00 — News in English
22:15 — Feature Film: Murder on Flight 502 — Ralph Bellamy & Polly Bergen

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10:30 — News Summary
11:00 — Pop Session
11:30 — News Bulletin
11:45 — Instruments
12:00 — News Summary
12:30 — Pop Session Cont.
13:00 — News Summary
13:30 — Pop Session
14:00 — News Bulletin
14:15 — Instruments
14:45 — Concert Hour
15:00 — News Summary
15:30 — Instruments
16:00 — Old Favourites
16:30 — 25 Years of Rock
17:00 — News Summary
17:30 — Music USA, 18:00 News 18:10
18:30 — From the Holy Koran
19:00 — Newslet
19:30 — Date with a Star
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Balqa students complete People's Army training

SALT (Petra) — The first group of school students from Balqa Governorate, trained to join the People's Army, graduated at a ceremony held in Salt Wednesday. The 850 young recruits were addressed by Mr. Mijhem Khreisha, the governor of Balqa who is also chairman of the Balqa People's Army Council. He urged the recruits to be ready at all times to defend their homeland and to support the Armed Forces in their endeavours to regain the usurped lands and holy places.

Mr. Khreisha paid tribute to train-

ers from the Armed Forces and to all those who helped organise the training programmes.

The graduates are male and female students from eight secondary schools in Balqa Governorate. They began their training programmes four weeks ago receiving training in the use of light arms and hearing lectures on first aid and other related subjects.

Towards the end of the ceremony the recruits presented a performance of their skills, and Mr. Khreisha distributed certificates of service to the graduates.

Local engineers to implement JD 32m education project

AMMAN (Petra) — Eight local engineering offices have been entrusted by the Ministry of Public Works to supervise the implementation of the Ministry of Education's Sixth Education Project. Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh announced Wednesday.

The minister said preparatory work for the awarding tenders is now underway. A total of 100 buildings with an overall area of 220 square metres will be constructed around the country, he said. These include 16 secondary schools, 31

preparatory schools and 53 annexes for existing schools in different regions.

According to Mr. Hawamdeh, the project is being partially financed by the World Bank through a loan to build the compulsory schools at a cost of \$40 million. All the schemes included in the ministry's sixth project are expected to reach a total cost of JD 32 million, he said. Mr. Hawamdeh said the cost of supervising the implementation of the project is JD 2 million.

Awqaf committee organises to celebrate Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — The national committee for organising and supervising the Kingdom's celebrations of Prophet Mohammed's birthday anniversary next month met Wednesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Azziz Al Khayyat. The committee said in a statement that celebrations to mark the anniversary will be held in Amman and other towns on Nov. 24 and Nov. 25 and the committee called on Muslim leaders and the public to participate in the events.

The statement said that after reviewing arrangements for the celebrations, the committee decided to hold two major ceremonies; one at the Palace of Cul-

ture of Al Hussein Youth City on the Nov. 24th, and a second at Al Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman on Nov. 25th. The celebrations in other parts of the Kingdom are to be organised in cooperation with provincial governors, directors of Awqaf, municipal councils and chambers of commerce, the statement said.

It said that the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs is making arrangements with the information media, including radio and television stations, to highlight the occasion and with the Ministry of Education to organise trips for school children to various places of the Prophet's companions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet okays team for social security talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has agreed on Jordan's participation in the meetings of the International Social Security Association scheduled to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on Nov. 4. Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Mahdi Al Farhan will represent Jordan in the four-day meetings.

Envoy to Brazil presents credentials

BRAZIL (Petra) — Jordanian ambassador to Brazil Talal Hikmat has presented his credentials to Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

Egyptian transport delegation departs

AQABA (Petra) — The transport and communications committee at the Egyptian People's Assembly left Aqaba Port Wednesday after a four-day visit to Jordan. During their visit they held talks with officials at the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and the Ministry of Transport on ways of strengthening Jordanian-Egyptian bilateral relations in transport and communication fields. The delegation also saw the progress of work at the Aqaba-Nuweibeh ferryboat link and visited a number of tourist and economic landmarks in Jordan. The delegation was seen off by Aqaba District Governor Khaleel Khreisha.

Russeifa municipal committee to re-form

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to dissolve the Russeifa municipal committee and to re-form it under the chairmanship of its present chairman Musleh Al Tarawneh.

CAEU representatives to meet Nov. 6

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) deputy permanent representatives committee will open its meeting here on Nov. 6 to discuss ways of developing the Arab Common Market. On the agenda of the meeting will be recommendations issued by a number of specialised committees in addition to the budget of the CAEU general secretariat for next year. Also to be discussed are the CAEU general secretariat activities and other issues aimed at achieving the goals of the Arab economic unity agreement.

U.S. medical specialist to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. John Clough, chairman of the Department of Rheumatic and Immunologic Disease, of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in Ohio, will be visiting Jordan in the last week of October upon an invitation from the American Cultural Centre. Dr. Clough will exchange views with Jordanian colleagues and associates on the latest advances being made in the fields of rheumatology and immunology. On Oct. 30, Dr. Clough will discuss research being conducted in the United States on AIDS and other immunological diseases.

Experts review four papers on anaesthesia, intensive care

AMMAN (J.T.) — Specialists from four countries taking part in the first pan-Arab congress on anaesthesia and intensive care Wednesday presented their working papers to the conference.

One of the specialists from Aleppo University in Syria, spoke about the role of intensive care teams and medical treatment given to victims of road accidents and natural disasters. A specialist from Australia spoke about administering liquid medicine to patients with difficult conditions and Dr. Mohammad Siraj, from Riyadh University in Saudi Arabia, tackled the role of anaesthetists during the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, especially treating for pilgrims suffering from sun stroke or diseases of hot climates. Dr. Basel Karsh from the King Hussein Medical City tackled the treatment of war injuries.

The delegates attending the conference were later taken on a visit to the Martyr's Monument near Amman and were briefed on the items on display which relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt.

Nearly 500 leading international doctors are taking part in the three-day conference which opened in Amman Tuesday. More than 100 working papers were submitted for discussion during the congress.

As the conference was in session, a related round-table seminar was held at the Regency Palace Hotel in Amman under the chairmanship of Dr. Hilmi Hijazi from the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The seminar focused attention on mass casualties resulting from wars, natural disasters, road accidents and stray bullets.

Dr. Isidoro Badran, the conference's official spokeswoman, said that the aim of the seminar was to gather Arab and foreign specialists in this field to discuss modern trends and concepts in the treatment of patients.

She said that the participants in the seminar exchanged views on the subject of anaesthesia and intensive care.

More medical malpractice cases appear in Jordanian courts

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

Medical malpractice is a controversial issue and many people do not know what procedures to take if they feel that they have received improper treatment. In the first of a two-part article on the subject, the writer discusses the types of malpractice which can occur and the legal channels open for tackling this social issue. The second part of the article will appear in Saturday's edition of the Jordan Times.

AMMAN — Medical malpractice is considered by many physicians and lawyers to be one of the dilemmas plaguing the medical profession in both developed and underdeveloped countries. People generally do not worry about this problem until it happens to them and then they often do not know what to do about it. The way medical malpractice is handled varies from one country to another and in Jordan, there are several channels through which cases of medical malpractice are handled.

Medical malpractice is difficult to define as there is a considerable difference between an ignorant mistake and being legally at fault, according to Dr. Hassan Kreis, president of the Jordan Medical Association (JMA). A Jordanian physician further explains that if a patient has a heart problem and the doctor treats him for a gall bladder problem, the physician is considered ignorant. However, if the doctor knows the patient has a heart problem and does not treat it properly, the doctor is legally at fault.

Practicing medicine wrongly, whether it is ignorance, wrong diagnosis, mistreatment, negligence or misconduct, are all considered malpractice said Dr. Barnawi, secretary general of the Jordan Medical Council (JMC). A complaint in professional medical standards, which has occurred worldwide has led to an increase in accidental malpractice, he said. Dr. Barnawi feels that the situation in Jordan is both "strange and difficult" as the Kingdom has a large number of physicians graduated from over 211 different medical schools in over 40 different countries, producing several levels of standards. This situation has resulted in a drop in the standard of the medical profession as a whole, he added.

instead of dye in the boy's vein. Confusing the two bottle had disastrous effects. Another cause which is not as common as the previous two, is economics. To increase his salary, a doctor may advise the patient to undergo surgery when he really does not need it... a stomach ache can suddenly become an urgent case of appendicitis. Wanting to deliberately harm a patient is the final cause but deliberate malpractice only occurs in extremely rare cases.

According to another physician, medical malpractice is most prevalent in the public sector, but more publicised in the private sector. Patients being treated in public institutions are seen by many different doctors with differing opinions. Therefore, if malpractice was to occur, the patient would not know whom to pinpoint.

When medical malpractice does occur what can the patient do? Many complaints to the Ministry of Health or the JMC. They are immediately referred to the JMA as all physicians are required to be members of the medical association.

Legal procedures

Dr. Kreis and Dr. Barnawi explain the procedures. When a complaint is filed against a physician, a disciplinary committee is formed to investigate the case and present its findings to the JMA Council. If the punishment is within a reasonable range, the JMA will usually approve the report. Punishments, depending on the degree of the malpractice, include issuing warning, fining, closing the clinic, and in extreme cases revoking the physician's licence.

The doctor has the right to contest the decision and can apply again for reconsideration. If the JMA Council finds that the penalty does not apply, the case is turned over to the Ministry of Health Higher Disciplinary Council and the minister of health who presides over the council can either reject or approve the report.

More "mistakes"

The drop in professional standards is apparent in the work of the physicians and mistakes can occur on a more frequent basis. "Dr. Barnawi dismissed the four most common causes of medical malpractice. Lack of medical knowledge is the predominant cause and ninety per cent of medical malpractice occurs without the doctor knowing that something else was wrong with the patient. Negligence is the second main cause; an incident of negligence was recounted by a local physician, who requested not to be named, in which a child who came for tests had to have his leg amputated when a doctor put alcohol

on the patient's or the patient's family are still dissatisfied with the decision, they can appeal to the courts. They also have the right of going to court before going to the JMA, according to a lawyer who requested anonymity. In both cases the patient and his family will ask for witnesses. An investigation team of doctors, who have studied the legal aspects of medical criminality and the laboratory tests, is formed for the defence of the patient. If the evidence proves the physician guilty,

the court will take over the case. The physician's defence is, of course, heard at court. If the patient went to the JMA Council first, the evidence accumulated there is used for the doctor's defence. This evidence strengthens the doctor's case considerably. A doctor, who wished not to be named, said that once the JMA Council's evidence is presented in court, it is usually very difficult for the patient to win his suit unless the case is very strong with witnesses and other physicians' testimonies. He said that, as a rule, physicians will usually stick together and cover up for one another.

If the doctor is found guilty, the prosecutor can ask the judge for the indictment of the accused physician. The physician will then be punished either by paying compensation, going to prison or both. After the court decision, the doctor has the opportunity to prove his innocence. He has fifteen days to gather evidence and to present it to a second court which sits one month after the date of the first court's decision. During the trial, the head of the JMA must be present but otherwise the JMA and the courts have no ties. The court cannot close a physician's clinic, likewise the JMA cannot sentence a physician to prison.

What usually happens when a physician has indeed made a mistake is that a deal is arranged between the doctor and the patient during the preliminary hearings under which a patient often receives compensation from the physician and drops the charges. This usually happens during the JMA hearings as well, the reason being that if the physician's mistake is made public, and especially if it was a disastrous mistake, the physician's career could be ruined.

There are several reasons why a relatively small number of cases reach the JMA and the courts. Traditional beliefs are very strong in Jordan and many people believe that a death, whether natural or the result of a doctor's mistake, is the patient's destiny and must be accepted. Tribal ties also come into the picture and if each patient's family made an issue of a case, one doctor said the situation could lead to each tribe taking the law into their own hands. Family honour is of utmost importance and many families do not want to deal with the publicity and the courts. Also considerable amount of time and money are involved in the cases which a lot of families cannot afford. And there are also those who do not know that there are channels through which they can take their case.

According to one lawyer, ten years ago, very few cases of medical malpractice were heard of in Jordan and he said there has been an increase, even though the number remains small. The channels available to a patient are now more frequently utilised which may explain the increasing number of cases, the lawyer said.

French cops 'n robbers at the cultural centre

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Film making is a collaborative craft and great films, like great art, often tend to represent one person's aesthetic sensibilities. The strong and clear vision of three French directors will be presented in Cinemaction, an activity organised by the French Cultural Centre in Amman. Through this activity three films by three famous French directors will be presented. In addition, a photo exhibition of renowned French directors and famous French artists will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman on Oct. 29, 30 and 31. The photo exhibition is the work of famous photographer Claude Friere who, through his black and white perception of images, reflects the art of Duras, Godard and Rivette.

The French directors' intelligent, interesting and well-plotted styles created a refined trend towards promoting the traditions of popular cinema. In their films the directors introduce drastic changes but at the same time maintain contact with reality. The three films to be presented at the Royal Cultural Centre are police stories or the stories of policemen with a common social and psychological background.

Policeman with a cause

"Coup de Torchon" by French director Bertrand Tavernier was produced in 1982. The story takes place in the little Arab town of Bourkassa Ourbangi. Lucien Cordier, played by Philippe Noiret, is an aggressive police officer living in the town. His wife, Hugette played by Stephane Audran, openly makes fun of him and his brother in law. Nono acted by Eddy Mitchell. Despite Cordier's awkwardness and confusion, his mind is set on ridding the town of corruption. He starts with two

pimps who run the local brothel, then he goes after Marcailon, played by Victor Givier, the nasty husband of Cordier's mistress. Cordier is convinced that he has to eliminate the "bad guys", those who make others suffer. Anne, the school teacher, is the only one who seems to understand his way of thinking.

Tavernier, as a director, believes that film making enables him to learn and to find what kind of emotions a subject arouses in him. Before illustrating a theme and convincing the spectators, Tavernier himself has to be fascinated by the idea of being won over by the subject.

"Le chat et La Souris" by French director Claude Lelouch is also a police story. Lelouch, a good example of the new wave movement in French cinema, has directed around 20 films including the famous "A Man and a Woman".

"Une Affaire d'Hommes" directed by Nicolas Ribowski, also tells the story of a police commissioner, Servolle, played by Claude Bressure, who is investigating a crime. Nicolas Ribowski was Jacques Tati's assistant during the making of "Play Time" and has directed several short series for television. In 1980 he produced a ballet for the Paris Opera. Une Affaire d'Hommes is his first feature film.

During November the French Cultural Centre will also present four films by French director Claude Chabrol.

Ra'ouf outlines U.N. activities in Jordan as world body marks 40th anniversary

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On Oct. 24, 1945, delegates of 51 states attended the first General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). The name was later changed to the United Nations (U.N.) and today, the number of member states is 159, many of whom gained their independence during that 40-year period. Jordan joined the U.N. in 1956.

The preamble of the U.N. Charter lists four aims: Peace, human rights, respect of international treaties and laws, social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Asked, whether the efforts of the U.N. to keep peace and settle conflicts between states have been successful, the representative of the U.N. in Jordan, Mr. Adnan Ra'ouf, answered that the U.N. is an association of sovereign states which respect each other's territorial integrity. By agreeing to the U.N. Charter, they have announced their consent to the peaceful settlement of conflicts as well as their belief in human rights and the equal rights of all nations, he said. To enforce adherence to these principles, however, does not lie within the U.N.'s power, he added.

The same limitations generally apply to the function of the peacekeeping forces of the U.N., Mr. Ra'ouf continued, which have been able to prevent the outbreak

of armed struggle acting as a buffer between opposing forces but have been facing difficulties trying to step outright aggression and fighting. Mr. Ra'ouf praised the "self-negating and even self-sacrificing... services" of the U.N. forces in the region, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO), the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO).

U.N. organisations' activities in Jordan

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of which Mr. Ra'ouf is also the representative, has been assisting Jordan's development efforts since the early 1960s. The programme provided assistance in various sectors including agriculture, industry, health, education, mining and vocational training. Presently, UNDP is supporting technical training centres in civil aviation, telecommunications and hotel management in Jordan.

In 1949, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established to help Arab refugees who lost their homes as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict in Palestine in 1948.

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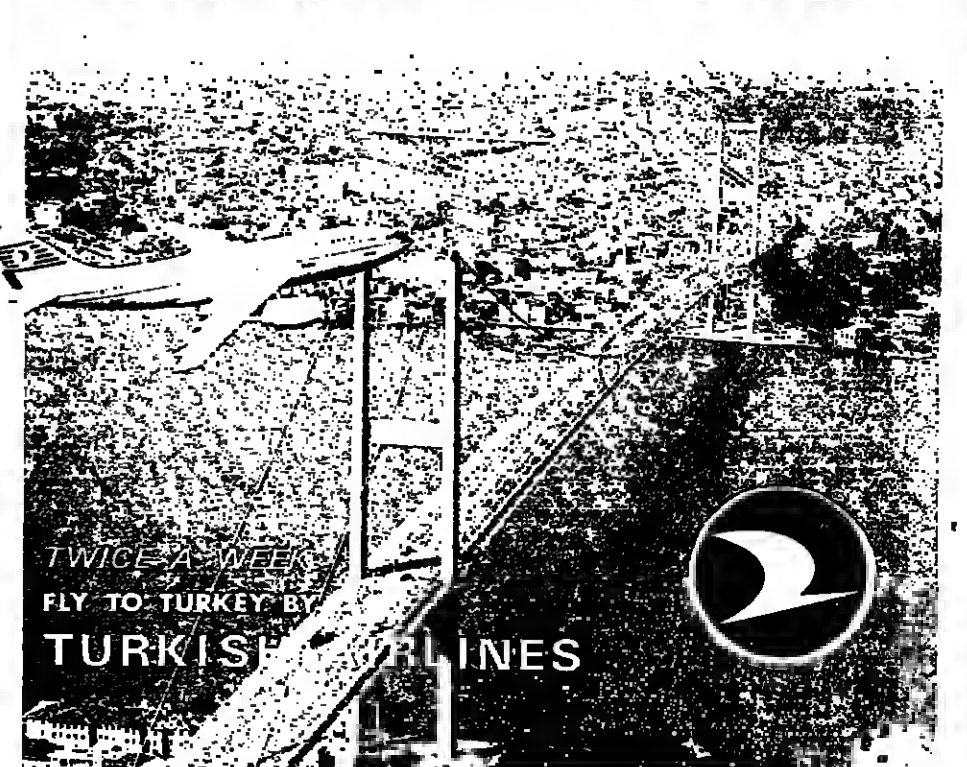
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By Franz Schurmann

View From America

Lebanon: The way out is from within

SAN FRANCISCO — There is so much violence in Lebanon. The Beirut newspaper Al-Nahar comes to San Francisco only a few days late. Armed with my dictionary I seek to read it every morning.

Entire pages are filled with notices of people killed, kidnapped, towns bombed, hospitals full of wounded, streets full of debris. I read a pathetic notice pleading for the release of a French scholar who has lived in Beirut since 1970. Or of a young French woman journalist working for Al-Sharq Al-Awsat whose family seeks her release. And then the denunciations of the "Arafatists" and the endless meetings and breakfasts and ritual slaughter of lambs where long speeches are held saying this or that.

And the impression that everywhere there is a different militia. I wonder to myself whether my own country ever has gone through a similar experience.

My own city of San Francisco went crazy like Beirut in the early 1950's. We had militias everywhere, and people were shot or hung for supposedly having committed crimes. Those were the days of our "wild west." Then there was Chicago in the 1920's and 1930's when gangs of "organized crime" killed each other. On a few occasions rows of men were lined up against a wall and shot.

Today we have the poor areas of many cities we call "ghettos." The residents are mostly black, and the unemployment rate is enormous.

The drug trade forms the basis of the only economy that exists. And gangs kill each other endlessly. These are our "Beirut."

The kind of the insanity we see in Beirut has happened to all kinds of people throughout history. It seems to have slow beginnings, go to intense frenzies, and then, all of a sudden, stop. In San Francisco it too stopped suddenly. In Chicago, it did not stop suddenly but the intensity vanished. There still is organized crime killing, but never on the scale of Chicago fifty-sixty years ago. In the ghettos, the violence is still going on, as in Beirut.

Nabih Berri says that much of the violence is foreign-inspired. He accuses Israeli agents of being responsible for

the Melki shopping centre. There never will be proof whether he is right or wrong. But one thing is certain: The violence in Lebanon began when foreigners began to meddle in Lebanese politics in the mid-1970's.

My own memories about Beirut in the early 1960's are very pleasant. It was considered an oasis of peace in a turbulent Middle East. Despite the diversity of religious and ethnic groups, harmony prevailed. But then came the schemes of foreigners to influence politics in Lebanon in this or that direction. And the harmony vanished. Naturally, the Christians as the affluent middle class began to fear that the poorer Muslims were going to take their wealth and privilege

away from them. And the poorer Muslims began to fight among themselves as the poor do again and again.

But the violence can and must end even if much of it continues to be perpetrated by foreign schemes. We have a word in American English: "counterproductive." It means that at some point when one is "producing" something, further production becomes pointless, even harmful. Violence has reached the point of being counterproductive in Lebanon. It can only benefit the foreign enemies of Lebanese unity and peace.

Part of the problem of violence in America in the past and now is that of young men who have nothing to do. They come together into groups that

become gangs and then become militias. The same is probably true in Lebanon. Some join good causes. Some join bad causes. Some easily take money from foreign agents. Strong leadership is needed to discipline them. If there is no such leadership, then they continue to roam the streets and the mountains like what the Japanese used to call "warriors without a master."

This is a difficult period in the Middle East. I can sense it even from so great a distance. I wish that my own government would do more, but it is now in a time of weakened leadership. Perhaps that is just as well. The way out must come from the way in, from within the Middle East itself.

Insecurity for Third World

WHEN the superpowers talk about international security, it means security for themselves and their closest allies and it does not necessarily mean security for the developing world. Superpower interests and security are so well arranged structurally, through the survival game of nuclear deterrence, there could hardly be a chance of it being altered. Even at the height of the Cold War, the political tensions arising from rigid and uncompromising ideological differences between Washington and Moscow often were defused by fighting proxy wars far away from their own territories — Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East — and there have been more than 120 local wars since the fifties. In many instances the very origin of the conflicts could be ascribed to big power machinations. They have been abetted and perpetuated by interventionist policies of the superpowers.

Iraq and Iran, for example, do not enjoy security as there is a war going on between them. Not only that the big powers are not doing anything constructive to stop the war but they are covertly pumping in more weapons to ensure a prolonged war that will hold the security of the conflicting nations as ransom to big power interests. For its part, the U.S. does not appear to be having any qualms continuously embellishing the Israeli war arsenal, endangering in the process the security of the Arab World as a whole.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the Geneva summit in November between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, it would hardly be relevant to the security of the Third World. The summit would end on a note of agreement or disagreement, depending on how the two superpowers try to balance the nuclear deterrence. A mutual agreement between the two would be hailed as one contributing to international security and a failure to come to an agreement would be projected as jeopardizing world security. But the talks could also be seen as diversionary tactics for the military industrial complexes of the developed world, which are always lobbying behind the scenes and producing billions of dollars worth of sophisticated conventional weapons to be transferred to the developing regions of the world, overtly and covertly at very lucrative prices.

If the superpowers are wasting their abundant resources on starfangled nuclear arsenals to over-kill capacity, the developing nations are needlessly spending their meagre resources on conventional weapons which all the same endanger their security. Insecurity for the developing countries comes from the arms supply policies of the big powers and not from the failure or success of the two superpowers to reach an agreement on nuclear arms control.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Unacceptable formula

IN A statement to Al Ra'i, Tuesday, the official Jordanian spokesman reiterated Jordan's stand with regard to Shimon Peres' formula for a Middle East peace settlement. The spokesman said that Jordan seeks the establishment of comprehensive peace through an international conference where all parties should be present.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is not a war over borders. It is a problem of the Palestinian people whose lands and rights have been usurped. Peres' formula contained no mention at all to the Palestinian people's rights nor did it even hint to the Israeli settlements on Arab land. Peres had said that Israel wants to reach a peace treaty with each of the Arab states before a comprehensive peace can be reached.

It is like placing the cart before the horse. While claiming that Israel wants peace with the Arab countries, Peres maintained that negotiations have to be held between Jordan and Israel.

Peres' formula, presented in his speech to the U.N. General Assembly, is but an attempt to help Israel achieve its objectives through arriving at partial solutions with Arab countries.

This formula is unacceptable to Jordan which strives to arrive at a just, honourable and durable peace for the region.

Al Dustour: A sound achievement

JORDAN AND Syria finding themselves in the same boat facing the common enemy and struggling with the same problem had to meet and to re-examine their positions for the sake of finding solutions to benefit the two sides.

The issues the two countries face are far bigger than the side differences they have. The meeting held in Riyadh between the prime ministers of the two countries was natural and was essential to enable Amman and Damascus to plan a common strategy in the face of common challenges.

The success of the meeting in Riyadh and the consensus the two prime ministers achieved renders a real strength to the Arabs and is regarded by the public as a constructive step towards building solidarity among Arab countries.

The Riyadh talks constituted the beginning of a new chapter in inter-Arab relations and a fresh start for the two neighbours on the road towards cooperation and coordination of efforts for the best interests of their nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Blackmail won't do

THE CURRENT vicious battle President Reagan is waging in the U.S. Congress to secure an arms deal with Jordan represents one more link in a long chain of battles between U.S. administration and the Zionist lobby in the United States.

Officially, Washington realises the danger behind rejecting the deal because it sees in such rejection the loss of many ties with Arab countries and the loss of U.S. credibility in many parts of the world.

The Zionist lobby which supports Israel and whose members are striving to serve Israel's interests are making extra efforts to abort the deal and prevent any sale of weapons to Jordan. The Zionist lobby which brags about the need for maintaining the security for Israel is continuously aborting all Washington's attempts to find a durable and just peace for the Middle East.

The Zionist lobby by acting in this way is in fact delaying the establishment of peace and security for Israel and for the whole region. The pressure being exercised on Jordan and other Arab states to accept Israel's term for a settlement is no more than political blackmail but it will not bring about any change in Jordan's stand.

U.N. retains its identity and role despite 40 years of political strife and upheavals

OUT OF the misery of a war that lasted almost six years, out of the agony of individuals and nations, out of the displacement of masses of people, out of the waste of national wealth and human lives, total destruction and annihilation, out of senselessness of the Second World War the idea of the United Nations was born.

It was that disastrous war that put the number of dead to over 30 million that plauded the seed of the idea to create a new universal political order. The world leaders who witnessed that tragedy were determined not to let it happen again. They were thinking of a world organisation that would replace the erstwhile "League of Nations" that failed to prevent flagrant acts of aggression during the period of "entre deux guerres" from 1919 to 1939.

The name United Nations was devised by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of January 1, 1942, during the Second World War when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

The United Nations charter was drawn up by the representatives of 50 countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, which is celebrated each year as United Nations Day.

In 1985, the United Nations had 40 years of history behind it, the institution established by 51 countries after the most destructive war in human history has grown to membership of 159 States and has expanded its concerns over virtually the whole spectrum of human inter-relationships.

Over the last 40 years the Organisation has dealt successfully with many serious issues. But international conflicts have persisted, and many other problems remain. The United Nations has proposed ways to deal with many of these, but it cannot impose solutions, as it is not a world government. The Organisation provides the machinery to help find solutions to disputes or problems, and to deal with virtually any matter of concern to humanity. It does not legislate, in the sense of enacting laws that nations must accept. There are six principal organs of the United Nations. The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

The main purpose of the United Nations is to preserve world peace, which was the main purpose the organisation was established to achieve after the second world war. The founding nations were determined to prevent another disastrous world conflagration. In many instances the United Nations has played an active part in helping to resolve disputes between nations, reduce tensions, prevent conflicts or put an end to fighting.

Under the Charter the Security Council is given primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace through mediation, diplomatic contacts by the members or through the offices of the Secretary-General, or stationing of military observers and peace-keeping forces.

The Security Council has a mandatory Force which is stated under Article 25 of the Charter; member states agree to accept and carry out the decision of the Security Council; it has often exercised its power to recommend measures of a military nature.

The peace-keeping operations are authorised by the Security Council or exceptionally by the General Assembly. The peace-keeping forces are composed of contingents of armed troops made available by member states.

The United Nations has been concerned with the problem of the Middle East. It has established peace-keeping machinery and formulated principles for a peaceful settlement. It continues its efforts to find a just and lasting solution of the underlying political problems.

The Security Council in its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the political problems underlying the Middle East conflict came up with resolution 242, adopted in November 1967, which set forth the principles for a just and lasting peace which remains the basis for a settlement.

One of the purposes of the United Nations, proclaimed under Article I of the Charter, is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

The Universal Declaration of human rights was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

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The U.N. and Human Rights

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UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established in 1965 through the General Assembly's decision to merge two United Nations Organisations: the expanded programme of technical assistance, set up in 1949, and the special fund which was set up in 1958.

The UNDP is financed by voluntary annual contributions from member states of the United Nations or of its related agencies.

UNDP is the world's largest multilateral technical assistance programme. It has been designated as the central coordinating organisation of the United Nations for development activities. It is active in some 150 countries and territories and in virtually every economic and social sector, including farming, fishing, forestry, mining, manufacturing, power, transport, communications, housing and building, trade and tourism, health and environmental sanitation, education and training, community development, economic planning and public administration.

The UNDP in Jordan.

UNDP commenced its technical assistance to Jordan in the 1960s under the expanded programme of technical assistance and the special fund.

The pattern of assistance has changed with the introduction of country programming in 1972 which allowed the government to utilise UNDP resources on a planned basis through the integration of such assistance with its development efforts.

The first country programme covered activities in various sectors including agriculture, industry, health, education, mining and vocational training. The second programme cycle (1977-1981) placed stronger emphasis on technical training, education, development planning and agriculture.

Due to shortage of sufficient trained and professional manpower, which is one of the major constraints in the implementation of the Five-Year development plan, the country programme focused on those sectors and the United Nations demonstrated capability in delivering effective assistance in these areas. Also the UNDP assistance is geared towards

utilisation of national human resources and development of infrastructure through the strengthening of key institutions involved in the economic and social development in Jordan.

UNICEF

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was created by unanimous vote of the General Assembly on 11 December 1946 to provide massive emergency relief to the young victims of the second world war.

In 1950, the Assembly changed the main emphasis of the Fund's mandate to programmes of long-range benefit to children of developing countries concentrating on malnutrition disease and illiteracy.

UNICEF and the countries it serves cooperate as partners at every stage of all UNICEF-assisted projects. On the basis of careful studies of its major needs, circumstances and goals, each government sets its own priorities. UNICEF, as special advisor and children's advocate, helps to plan and to implement mutually agreed-upon projects.

UNRWA

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established by the General Assembly in 1949 to help Arab refugees who lost their homes as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict in Palestine in 1948. The agency began its operations in 1950, providing essential services — such as education and training, health and relief services — for needy refugees from Palestine in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, then in occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In mid 1982, 1,925,726 Palestinian refugees were registered with UNRWA, an increase of 2.17 per cent over the previous year. Medical care is provided through UNRWA's health units with preventive medicine, mother and child care, and health education among the service's major pre-occupations.

At the beginning of the scholastic year 1981/1982 there were 338,386 elementary and junior secondary school pupils in 645 UNRWA schools. In addition, vocational and technical training was being provided to 3,868 young people and 1,323 were receiving teacher training.

UNFPA

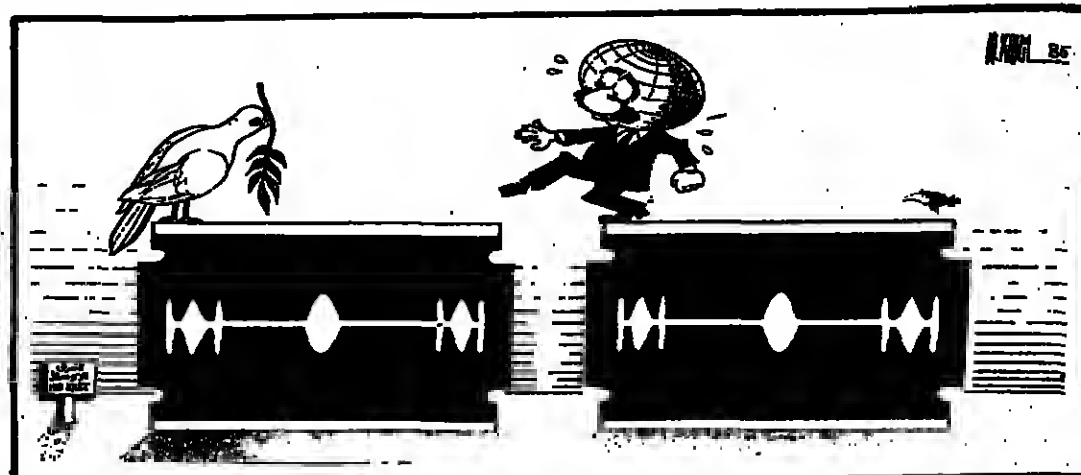
The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was created by the Secretary-General in 1967 to assist developing countries with high population growth rates and low national income to solve their population problems, to expand the population activities of the United Nations system as a whole, and to pursue new and innovative programmes in this sadly neglected field.

UNFPA in Jordan

The First Country Programme Agreement between the Government of Jordan and UNFPA was in effect from 1976. The objectives of the agreement was to enable the government achieve self-reliance in formulating and implementing population policies and programmes.

Based on an assessment of Jordan's basic needs in the field of population which was undertaken in 1979, a second comprehensive programme was prepared covering 4 years (1980-1984) to support the continuation of the on-going projects and to achieve self-reliance in implementing population programmes and policies in accordance with its needs.

UN press release



Dutch deployment of Cruise missiles likely to be approved

By Peter Calvert

AMSTERDAM — After years of agonising and delay, the Dutch government is set next month to accept deployment of American Cruise nuclear missiles on its soil. The decision, certain to be greeted with relief by NATO, finally confirms a united front by the five nations which the Western alliance said in 1979 would receive medium-range missiles as a counter to Soviet SS-20 rockets. The Dutch are by far the last of the group to agree to deploy.

But the decision is also likely to spark months of political turmoil in the Netherlands. It throws doubt on whether a stable government can be formed after general elections next May and may lead to sustained unrest by anti-nuclear weapon protesters.

The virtual certainty that the centre-right coalition government of Ruud Lubbers will decide next month to deploy stems from a cabinet agreement on June 1984.

This said deployment would go ahead if Moscow increased its SS-20 arsenal by November 1 this year. Latest NATO figures say 441 SS-20s are now in place against 378 in June 1984.

The June 1984 agreement prolonged already existing delays to deployment and reflected a deep split in Lubbers' Christian Democrat (CDA) Party and widespread public opposition to Cruise.

However, it was also generally acknowledged as a political masterstroke by Lubbers, who personally favoured deployment.

By linking the Dutch decision to an attempt at international arms

control, Lubbers appealed much of the opposition to Cruise in the CDA parliamentary party. By giving a firm timetable for a decision, he won acceptance from the Liberals, his coalition partners, who strongly backed deployment.

Both CDA and Liberal politicians now agree that government and parliament are locked into a decision to deploy unless Moscow makes a dramatic move to reduce its SS-20 in the last days of October — a possibility all experts discount.

"There really can't be any doubt," said Joris Voorhoeve, Liberal defence spokesman. "There is no realistic chance of the Soviet Union cutting the number of SS-20s by November."

However Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made what diplomats saw as an overture to the Netherlands during his recent visit to France when he said Moscow only had 243 SS-20 missiles capable of hitting Western Europe, the same as in June 1984. NATO does not identify those that can reach Europe.

Although a few CDA members of parliament may vote against deployment, just as seven did against the original decision in June 1984, the party is bound to win a parliamentary majority through support from small right-wing parties, politicians said.

A cabinet decision is likely to be announced in the first days of November and be debated in parliament in mid-December.

After approval, construction will begin on missile bunkers at Woensdrecht, the southern Dutch air base earmarked for Cruise missiles. First deployment will be scheduled for 1988, about two

years behind original NATO plans.

But if this timetable is becoming clear, the Dutch political outlook is not. The opposition Labour Party, implacably opposed to Cruise, has said it will seek the missiles' removal if it is part of a coalition formed after next May's elections.

All signs are that Labour will maintain this view, and since opinion polls predict it will make large gains, a long drawn-out crisis is threatened over the formation of the next government.

The CDA and Liberals, who now hold 79 out of 150 seats in parliament, will probably seek to continue their coalition for economic as well as defence policy reasons. But polls say they will win only some 70 seats, making it difficult for them to form a stable government even with the help of small parties.

NATO officials point out that the other four governments which accepted missiles, the Belgium, Italian, West German and British, had all got re-elected. But Dutch coalition politicians are not so sanguine, and say conditions are very different here.

Public misgiving over Cruise in this traditionally anti-militarist country runs deep, while pacifist groups are probably more strongly supported and more active than in many other states.

A national petition against the missiles soon collected more than 2.5 million signatures, representing nearly one-fifth of the 14 million population, and polls showed 62 per cent of the nation wanted the government to take the petition into account.

Philippines counts death squad victims

By Rosario Liguica

DAVAO, Philippines — Negra Montano, owner of the Villa Funeral Parlour in Davao, said: "It was never like this before. Sometimes we get as many as 10 bodies a day."

She was talking about "salvaging" — the term Filipinos use to describe killings by death squads.

Montano said bodies often lay unclaimed for weeks in her mortuary.

"We don't know the identities of most of these salvage victims. They could be military informers, Communist rebels or supporters but that is none of our business. Our business is to give them a decent burial."

"Salvaging" was once ironical police jargon. A criminal who had been killed was salvaged — or saved — from any further trouble from the law. With the growth of Communist rebellion in the Philippines, the word took on a wider meaning.

Human Rights workers accuse the military of committing many of the present salvagings. The armed forces deny it, pinning all the blame on the Communist guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA).

But death certainly stalks the streets of Davao on the southern

island of Mindanao.

Police records show that 370 people died violently in the city in 1984. Although there are no official figures yet for this year, a local radio station says it has listed 700 killings since January.

Task Force Detainees (TFD), a human rights group which documents killings and arrests, said in its latest report that 235 people had been salvaged in Mindanao between January and June this year against 141 in the rest of the country.

TFD said: "Extra-judicial executions and other killings by abusive military men are increasingly being used against political dissenters."

The government rejects the allegations. However, acting armed forces chief Fidel Ramos has admitted the military contains what he calls "bad eggs" and has promised to take action against them.

Davao is a hot spot in the battle between the NPA and the government of President Ferdinand Marcos. Defence minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the Communists are using it as a "laboratory" for their rebellion.

The Agdao district of the city has been dubbed "nicar-agdao," after Nicaragua, because it is largely controlled by Communists. The National Democratic Front, an umbrella group for left

tist forces fighting Marcos, says Davao is one of its strongest bases.

"Despite massive operations and arrests, the enemy has not been able to stem the tide of partisan warfare in Davao city," it said in a recent statement.

At night Davao's streets are roamed by NPA death squads, known as "sparrow units" because they disappear quickly after killings. Two of the three men in a sparrow unit are look-outs, the third is the hit-man, say military sources. Their targets are police, soldiers and informers.

Police men have been killed in daylight in the centre of Davao. Now they are rarely seen alone.

When there has been a salvaging, the city's radio stations and funeral parlours work together.

If a radio station learns of a killing, it alerts the parlours to pick up the body. When the parlours get unidentified victims, they tell radio stations which broadcast descriptions.

One day this month, there were eight bodies at the Villa Funeral Parlour. Five were unclaimed — two without heads.

Embalmers Nonoy Misula said: "We get a lot of salvage victims. Last month, we fished out four bodies, two of them headless, from the sea. Three days later, we found the heads that matched the

السلامة العامة

Arab caravan cities as trade centres and melting cultural points: Is history repeating itself?

On Sept. 24, an international symposium on Petra and the Arab caravan cities opened in the Nabataean city. Rami G. Khouri, participated in the six-day symposium. In the following article, the last of five, he sums up the various papers presented during the symposium and comments on their contents.

PETRA—Several participants in the Petra seminar discussed the impact of Hellenism on the evolution of the Nabataeans' representation of their indigenous gods, particularly Dushara. At Petra and other Nabataean sites, Dushara is represented in many forms, ranging from simple stone blocks (or beryls) in the early days of the Nabataean realm, to fully anthropomorphic, or human, forms during the Greco-Roman era.

It is widely thought that one of the main influences of Hellenism on the Nabataeans was this evolution in deity representation, particularly as the Nabataean gods were gradually equated with gods in the Olympian pantheon. Dushara, for example, is equated with the Greek god Dionysus and the Egyptian god Osiris.

Dr. Nicholas Moutsopoulos of the University of Thessalonika, Greece, reviewed parallels between the Nabataean representation of Dushara as a simple stone block with similar practices in ancient Greece. In both cases, he suggested, a solid rock symbolised the qualities that a supreme god should have—including solidity, stability, durability and immutability.

He also pointed out many biblical references equating a rock with a divine symbol, and showed how the simple square god block evolved over time into different forms, such as vertical blocks, pyramidal steles, or columns, all of which are found at Petra. In following the evolution of the representation of Nabataean gods, Dr. Moutsopoulos noted that there is "a gradual sophistication and increased life-like features in the god blocks, which became more human-like but always with very stylised features."

By the Greco-Roman era, the Nabataeans started to represent their gods in anthropomorphic form, as evidenced by finds at Petra and other sites. Stages in this transition can be identified at Petra.

One example is the small combination medallion and block relief near the Lion Monument (on

the Wadi Farasa route down from the High Place of Sacrifice, at Petra), which Philip Hammond dates from during or after the 1st Century B.C.

Another example of an evolving Nabataean anthropomorphism is the highly stylised human representation of a god on the 2.5-metre-high niche-monument in the entrance to Petra. This schematic representation of a Nabataean deity, only discovered during clearance work in the site in 1977, is thought to represent the goddess al Uzza, dated by Dr. Zayadine to the early 1st Century A.D.

By the time Petra fell under Roman control, after 106 A.D., the Nabataeans represented their gods in full human form, as seen in the many fine busts on display at the Petra museum.

Dr. Glen Bowersock of Princeton University, who analysed anthropomorphic representations of Nabataean deities on coins, said

Are we, like the Nabataeans and the Palmyrenes, also impacting on western cultures? Is the flow of cultural, ethical and economic impulses two-way, or are we mere recipients of the ingredients and ideologies of more powerful western and eastern mercantile civilisations that look upon us more as markets than as men and women? Or are we Oriental natives of Arabia indeed involved again—as we were some 2,000 years ago—in a mutually beneficial, two-way flow of culture, commerce, cultic beliefs and ethical precepts with our fellow citizens in the western and eastern worlds?

the earliest such representation is a portrait of Dushara on a Bostra coin dated to 177 A.D. Dushara appears "in distinctly Arab style" on another Bostra coin from 209/210 A.D.

From the late 2nd Century to the mid-3rd Century A.D., he said, coins show Nabataean gods represented simultaneously in both human and aniconic forms.

Some coins show a Dushara god block resting on a platform with steps that scholars had thought to be a high place of worship, though Dr. Bowersock prefers to see the platform as a motif, or seat for the god.

He singled out human portraits of the Arabian gods Dushara and

Arsu on two coins dating from the reigns of the Roman emperors Elagabalus (218-222 A.D.) and Philip the Arab (244-249 A.D.). He proposed that these appearance of native Arabian gods on Roman era coins may represent "a surge of Arab ethnic consciousness" in the 3rd Century A.D., following the assumption of imperial power by two emperors who traced their roots to the Arab World.

Professor Tran Tam Tinh of Laval University, Quebec, Canada, reviewed a score of possible representations of Dushara in human form on sculptures found throughout the Middle East, and even further west in the heartland of the Greco-Roman empire.

He noted that the Nabataeans were probably still evolving the human representation of their main god, perhaps because "they could not find a single form to represent all the characteristics of Dushara." He also agreed that even while they and their Greco-Roman contemporaries were working out different anthropomorphic representations of Dushara, the Nabataeans themselves also continued to the end

to contemporary trends and developments. The particular focus of the Petra symposium suggests that, indeed, as the saying goes, history repeats itself.

A cursory glance around Jordan and the rest of the Arab World today shows that indigenous Arab civilisation is once again interacting with, and being influenced by, cultural forces from the west and the east.

One only has to look at Jordan's urban architecture, transport systems, clothing styles, bookshops, cinemas, music shops, television fare, consumer goods and changing food habits to pinpoint the powerful influence of Western consumer/industrial societies on our own culture.

What, precisely, are we absorbing from the West? What are the mechanisms and motives of cultural transfer? What are the implications for the native Arab societies in terms of political durability, economic viability, social cohesion, psychological well-being, and strategic security?

Are we, like the Nabataeans and the Palmyrenes, also impacting on western cultures? Is the flow of cultural, ethical and economic impulses two-way, or are we mere recipients of the ingredients and ideologies of more powerful western and eastern mercantile civilisations that look upon us more as markets than as men and women? Or are we Oriental natives of Arabia indeed involved again—as we were some 2,000 years ago—in a mutually beneficial, two-way flow of culture, commerce, cultic beliefs and ethical precepts with our fellow citizens in the western and eastern worlds?

It would seem appropriate for the very rich, but technical and academic, substance of the Petra symposium papers to be shared with a wider Arab audience, perhaps to spark a discussion of the parallels between Oriental/Occidental cultural interchanges both in antiquity and in today's world.

In his opening address, Crown Prince Hassan touched on this point by challenging the participants to keep in mind the need to "humanise" archaeology, history and the study of ancient cultures, "for the benefit of the layman and civilisation as a whole."

"It would be unfortunate if we allowed specialisation to stand in the way of humanising our insight into the civilisations of the past. As we look at the humanitarian requirements of identifying our past, present and future, let us try to address our thoughtful, but otherwise ill-informed public, and most especially our youth," he said.

The symposium papers will be published by the Iconographie Lexicon of Classical Mythology, though it would be a shame if the ideas presented at the conference did not reach a wider public.

Today, the great Arabian caravan cities of the past have taken on a new identity as thought-provoking tourist destinations. The visitor's appreciation of these impressive centres would be immeasurably increased if there were a wider understanding of their historical role as crucibles of cultural interaction between two of the greatest civilisations of antiquity.

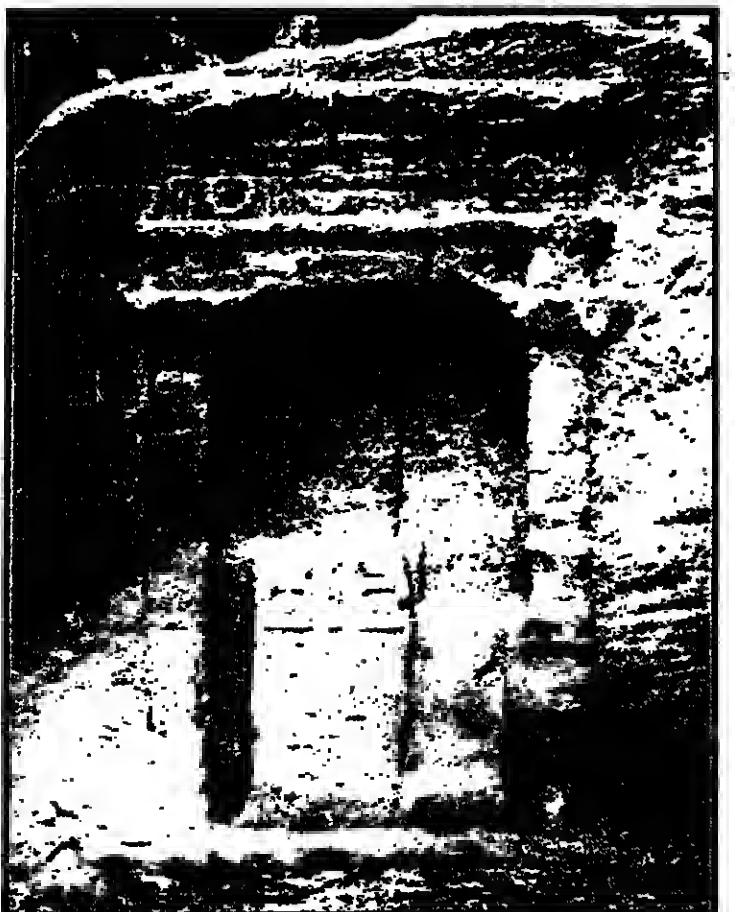
Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of the symposium papers and discussions, though not addressed directly by the participants, is the relevance of the ancient history of the Middle East



Niche to the right of the doorway of this chamber at Al Madras, Petra, shows typical arrangement of several simple Nabataean god blocks.



The stylised human representation of a Nabataean god in the niche-monument in the centre of the site, at Petra. Within the classical frame is a god block with stylised eyes and nose (left), and to its right a smaller god block in traditional form.



The medallion and block relief at Petra includes a simple rectangular god block at bottom, topped by the carved relief of what is thought to be a god represented in human form. This may be one of the rare examples of the Nabataeans' dual representation of deities in aniconic and anthropomorphic forms.

Deserts on a computer disc

A computer is helping scientists at Britain's Royal Botanical Gardens to learn about the valuable plants of the world's arid lands. Data and inquiries from all over the globe are being recorded to ensure that local knowledge is not ignored by professional researchers. R.C. Sabatier is Senior Editor with Earthscan.

By R.C. Sabatier

LONDON—One person in every six lives, and most of the world's poorest countries are found, in arid regions. By the year 2010, more like one person in four will live in dry places. Populations are expanding most quickly in those areas least able to support them.

A three-year-old programme devoted to improving the scientific understanding of drylands has sprung up in what at first appears to be a most unlikely place—a green and leafy suburb of London. In the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew a project, known as the Survey of Economic Plants for Arid and Semi-Arid Tropics (SEPASAT), is using a computer as a weapon against starvation.

The programme's director, Professor E.A. Bell, says, "We hope that SEPASAT will become a worldwide data bank on arid land plants which have economic value

—that is, those plants which benefit people either directly or indirectly." Data collection may not seem glamorous, but the botanists and other specialists at Kew see their work as a race against time.

Economic plants make up a large but so far uncalculated percentage of the 250,000 higher plants in the world today. But, warns Bell, 10 per cent of these plants are on the verge of extinction. It is not only in the rainforests that species are being destroyed. He estimates that fewer than 1 per cent of plants have been sufficiently studied to learn their potential benefits—as food, fodder, fuel, medicine, shelter or cash crops.

To feed the 18 per cent of people living in arid lands, crop yields must be greatly increased, since there is not much scope for increasing the area of land under cultivation. Already the population pressure in arid regions is such

that 50-70 square kilometres of productive land is lost each year due to overcultivation.

For economic and political reasons, much modern agricultural development in arid zones centres on imported temperate or tropical crop species which are ill-adapted to heat and low soil moisture. Such crops need 20-40 per cent more water to produce the same yields in arid zones as they do in temperate zones.

Efforts to grow poorly adapted plants in dry regions have led to massive irrigation schemes. Such schemes are over-using the world's precious groundwater—a waste which affects both the world's rich and poor farmers. Groundwater depletion in dry regions of the United States tripled in the 25 years to 1975, according to the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment. Withdrawals on the groundwater "bank account" greatly exceed the natural rate of recharge.

Reliance on irrigation is ruining additional arid lands as soils become waterlogged and salty. It is estimated that one-fifth of all arid lands is already affected.

In India, where there has been a sustained drive to irrigate for decades, 15 per cent of irrigated land has been made useless by salinisation and waterlogging, with 400 square kilometres being abandoned each year. In the United States the annual area lost is as much as 1,200 square kilometres.

Until recently, very little agricultural research has been devoted to the identification, understanding and improvement of native arid land plant species. Of the world's 13 major international agricultural research centres, only two deal specifically with crop production in arid regions. International Centre of Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) based in Aleppo, Syria, and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Hyderabad, India, both concentrate on improving the reliability of rainfall indigenous crops.

Arid and semi-arid regions cover about a third of the earth's surface, and have housed a number of the world's greatest civilisations. They yield half of the world's precious and semi-



Drought brings despair: temperate and tropical crops fail under harsh conditions in arid lands (Photo Mary Cherry—Earthscan)

precious metals, and contain the bulk of the world's petroleum reserves.

But arid lands also harbour a vast reservoir of "new" crops—crops new to science, but not to the people who live near them. The SEPASAT data bank at Kew contains a computerised index of some 6,000 species of the estimated 10,000 economically useful dryland plants. Of these, 2,000 are either food plants or are important for fuel and fodder. Operating with a skeleton staff of

Randa Habib's Corner

Spilling mistakes

If you want to learn English spelling, take a look at the passports of your Jordanian friends.

A reader sent me ten photocopies of pages labelled "Description" in Jordanian passports. He only had to ask his friends and relatives to show him their passports. Here is the result: The first one I picked from the pile of photocopies mentioned on the profession line "manager company employee." Not only was manager misspelled, but the hand-writing on the rest of the page concerning the colour of eyes and hair is so bad you can hardly read it.

Another one states as profession "business mane, engineer." Perhaps you will have a better guess than mine on this one. One passport is completely illegible. I could only figure out the word "Amman" and the line "domestic." As for the profession it says "res. socys." Then we have "student" "co-employee," "air official" and other "official" passports.

Some of them are typed and have only spelling mistakes without the problem of the hand writing. But the spelling errors alone are bad enough, as this example shows: Profession: "chemica eng-laner," Domicile: "Amman," Height: "182" Colour of Eyes "brown," Colour of Hair "chestnut".

These passports are just a sample. As for the names on the passports, many Jordanians, mostly students, have often complained that their name is written differently in Arabic and in English. This can create all kinds of trouble.

Arabic names are not easily transliterated to English. A uniform standard should be applied in order to avoid a missing "al," or an extra one.

But most of all, passports should be written in a legible manner. Typing is a good idea, but for God's sake let someone who has some knowledge of English do that.

A passport is our most valuable document in Jordan and in the eyes of the world. Let it be as presentable as we are proud to carry it.

Japanese, African designs invade fashion world

By Suzy Patterson
Associated Press

PARIS—African and Japanese designs are invading the fashion world in clothes shown for spring 1986 ready-to-wear in Paris this weekend—from lounge to beachwear to slinky dresses. Issey Miyake's strong points are still found in a certain volume. Japanese draping and some lovely fabrics. Miniskirts, tee-shirts and linen bermuda shorts were sometimes paired with a neat striped blazer.

In Jersey, Miyake went for bold checks, stripes or diamonds teamed up in various layers. His white, clinging jersey jumpsuits are great for a dance class, if not for a dinner party.

The fun bathing suits are tightly-wrapped bands, with skin showing through at random. The strongest looks here are in the beach or lounge-wear cover-ups, often with huge bood coats that cover the shoulders as worn by a Japanese bride. The salmon or sky blue print chiffon dusters were very appealing, as were some of the kimono coats in solids of yellow, black and burgundy—a kind of patchwork of fabric swatches with pinked edges.

Another Japanese—Jin Abe—made his debut last week at the Paris beaux-arts school. He has been working in France for several years, mainly at the house of Ungaro, and an echo of the Ungaro feeling for fabric shows up.

A big theme here was Africa—with live music played by Mory Kante, a "Cora" or African banjo player from Guinea. A flower-printed brown, grey and blue yellow bubble dress with only one wide sleeve could have been right out of a Guinean cocktail party in Conakry—though perhaps not

worn as short as shown here, above the knee.

Some of Abe's slinky offerings were in clinging synthetic jerseys—a striking bathing suit draped with a toga that looked like a homage to Mme. Gres. And his long burgundy fake alligator coat makes an original top for a matching body-hugging jersey sheath.

His accessories are both African-ethnic and Parisian gimmick style—including giant hubbly earrings and rings filled with colored liquids, and rings shaped like the Eiffel tower.

Angelo Tarlazzi's clothes look peppy and quite wearable, though they won't send the fashion world into a tizzy. He favours a short look to mid-knee, with a handsome line combining black and white—many with halter necks. Ankle-length pants are cut wide, and shorts get the sporty treatment. They may be teamed with Tarlazzi's khaki desert jacket, which he also put over a gold dress.

Another longer and fuller look features bright bands hemming black skirts, puffy tunic tops belted at the waist.

Late-day and evening wear highlights slinky, clinging acrylics in mandarin orange, acid greens or yellows. And bare-backed or bare-midriff short dresses have the sultry allure favoured by nearly every ready-to-wear designer for summer clothes.

Dorothee Bis clothes generally go the way of the fitted jersey slink—often in bright shades of cotton and quite short. Stripes pop up as usual, and there is also attention to beachwear, with some handsome short hooded robes in striped or circular daubs with an African touch.

Sophia Loren takes on new demanding roles

By Brian Killen
Reader

CHICAGO—At 51, Sophia Loren is still one of the world's most glamorous stars, with an eye on future film and stage roles—but these days business and family seem to take up most of her time.

Loren will spend a good part of this autumn travelling round the United States, promoting a range of perfumes bearing her name and looking at possible colleges for her 16-year-old son Cipi.

She and her husband, director Carlo Ponti, have two sons, Cipi and Edoardo, 12.

The beautiful star of 100 films, told reporters at a recent reception here that she tried to be on hand to help her sons "a good 80 per cent of the time."

"For me, the most important kind of love is the kind of love I can give to my children," she said, adding that she had always wanted a family.

But she said she still cherished ambitions of acting on the stage. "That is the dream of every actor or actress who has been in movies, and it is the dream of every actor in theatre to be in 'movies'... but the new audience scares me," she said.

Chatting with reporters, she seemed relaxed and spoke enthusiastically of her work and family.

Last year, she and Edoardo starred in a television movie about a mother and son.

Loren, who in another television film played her own mother, has come a long way from her impoverished childhood and the days when her mother pushed her into pursuing a career in acting.

Asked about her plans for the future, she said that next year she might be working on a dramatic



role in a television project "very close to my heart."

"It is something I read a long time ago and I asked the author if he wanted to sell me the rights to it," she said without elaborating.

However, Loren, who rose from the ranks of 10,000 slave-girl extras in "100 Vagabonds" to star in such films as "Marriage Italian Style," "Arabesque" and "Two Women" for which she won an Academy Award in 1961, stressed that she would only work as an actress if she really wanted to.

In a news release announcing her arrival, Loren, who was once nicknamed "Stuzzicidenti" (toothpick) and went on to be considered one of the most beautiful women in the world, said that "beauty comes from a secret happiness and equilibrium within yourself."

However, at the reception she did concede that maintaining her figure took some hard work.

"I bend, do aerobics and work with machines for about 50 minutes every day. I am very proud of myself," she said.

Lendl, Connors advance in 1st round of Seiko Cup

TOKYO (AP) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl trounced American Scott Davis 6-4, 6-1 and defending champion Jimmy Connors eliminated Australian John Fitzgerald 6-0, 7-5 Wednesday in the first round of the \$375,000 Seiko Super Tennis Championships.

No. 5 seed Anders Jarryd of Sweden fended off a strong challenge from unseeded Yugoslav Slobodan Zivojnovic 6-1, 3-6, 6-4 and also advanced to the 16-man second round in the battle for top prize money of \$60,000.

After Wednesday's matches, the top eight seeds all had advanced except for no. 7 Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, who lost Tuesday to American Vincent Van Patten. Seeded players advancing Tuesday included Wimbledon Champion Boris Becker, no. 2 seed Mats Wilander of Sweden, American Tim Mayotte and Ecuador's Andres Gomez.

Davis, 23, ranked 16th in the world, fought back to 4-5 after trailing 0-3 against Lendl, of Cze-

choslovakia. But after wrapping up the first set, the 26-year-old Lendl entirely dominated the second set with his speed and precision on the supreme chemical court surface. He ended it by serving an ace on match point.

Lendl said later he felt that Davis was able to edge so close in the first set because although "I feel fine, I just didn't feel confident at the beginning because I wasn't used to the court."

Lendl refused to predict the result of a possible match with Becker, saying he "just concentrates on the next match."

Lendl, who lost 6-4, 3-6, 6-0 to Connors in last year's Seiko Cup

finals, meets up-and-coming David Pate in the second round Thursday. Pate advanced Tuesday by beating fellow American Greg Holmes.

The 33-year-old Connors, who also won the Seiko Cup in 1980, dropped four match points against the 25-year-old Fitzgerald in the second set's 12th game before wrapping up their battle. He said later that he had lost his concentration because he was "tired of tennis."

Draw leaves Al Faisali on top in Arab Soccer Tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Syrian soccer club Al Karamah made its first appearance in the Arab Soccer Tournament Wednesday afternoon and played Jordan's Al Faisali to a 1-1 draw in a match attended by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah at Amman International Stadium.

Both sides missed several scoring opportunities in the first period. In the 8th minute Al Faisali's Jamal Abu Abed received a pass from striker Khalid Awad inside the penalty box but was stopped by Syrian goalkeeper Bassam Jarhal.

In the 20th minute Abu Abed again set up a shot at the goal with a kick across the net but Imad Zakariyah's header was caught by Jarhal.

Al Karamah's best chance to score in the first half came in the 41st minute when striker Hassan Yabradi squared off against Al Faisali goalkeeper Melad Abbasi but failed to find the net.

Djibouti's Saleh favoured in New York race

NEW YORK (R) — Ahmed Saleh, a paratrooper in the Djibouti army and a world-class long distance runner, would not predict victory in Sunday's New York City Marathon but did admit he would jump at the chance to set a world mark.

"I am a Muslim man and I cannot imagine the future for the marathon. I will try to break the world record," said Saleh, speaking through an interpreter in his native language at a press conference Tuesday.

Saleh has the credentials to make his goal a credible one. He is the fourth fastest marathon runner ever based on his winning time of two hours eight minutes nine seconds at the world cup of marathoning in Hiroshima in April.

One marathon expert, at least, gives Saleh a good chance to lower his best by a minute and break the world record of 2:07.11 set by Carlos Lopes of Portugal.

"He has the capacity for a world record, whether guys are there to push him I don't know," said American Bill Rodgers, past winner of both the New York City and Boston marathons.

Royals stay alive with victory in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (R) — Bret Saberhagen's wife was on the verge of giving birth to the couple's first child but that did not distract the 21-year-old hurler from helping father the Royals' first World Series win Tuesday night.

Saberhagen stifled the Cardinals attack by limiting them to just six singles as he pitched the Kansas City Royals to a 6-1 victory against St. Louis that cut his team's deficit to 2-1 in the best-of-seven game series.

The lanky right-hander said he called his wife Janeane from Royals manager Dick Howser's office 10 minutes after the game. Saberhagen said his wife was not in labour but was in some pain. She watched the game from a nearby friend's house in California and was returning home after the game.

Second baseman Frigak White was the hitting star for Kansas City, driving in three runs with a two-run homer and a run-scoring double.

"Saberhagen pitched a great game," Cardinals manager Whitey Herzog said. "For a kid his age he really can move the ball around. He had great command of his pitches. He got a couple of strikeouts on change-ups that I would never think possible for someone so young."

The American League champion Royals, trying to become the only World Series team to rebound from two opening losses at home, jumped out to a 2-0 lead in the fourth inning on a two-run double by Lonnie Smith.

White doubled the lead in the next inning with a two-run homer and the Royals were off and running and St. Louis starter Joaquin Andujar was knocked out of the game.

The National League champions scored their only run off Saberhagen in the sixth when Clark singled home Ozzie Smith. St. Louis still leads the series two games to one, but Royals star third baseman George Brett, who had three walks and two hits, said the series struggle was typical of the Royals, who came back from a 3-1 games deficit to beat the Toronto Blue Jays for the pennant.

Australia routs Taiwan to lead Oceania Group

ADELAIDE (R) — Former Glasgow Rangers striker David Mitchell put Australia on course for a World Cup playoff against Scotland when he scored a hat-trick in his country's 7-0 whitewash of Taiwan in the Oceania Group qualifying match Wednesday.

The win swept Australia to the top of the table with six points, leapfrogging Israel and New Zealand on five. The group winners will meet Scotland, European Group Seven runners-up, for a place in next year's finals in Mexico.

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

- Women of rank
- Once more
- Overweight
- Egypt's capital
- Rich cake
- Pub product
- Handy heroine
- Stellar
- Community
- Can. prov.
- Dulcet
- Sault — Marie
- Gaul's note
- Capital letter
- Marman vehicle
- Jeweler's weight
- Church word
- Large snake
- In a little while
- Sandwich meat
- Bus, abbr.
- Far. prof.
- Happening
- "O — I where are you?"
- Wine: prof.
- Singular
- Sch. go.
- Barber's need
- Talk to court
- Foot supporter
- Sinatra song
- Long time
- Not a soul
- Atlatl item
- Place
- Gentleman from Pamphila
- Indigent

DOWN

- Impical portions
- guide
- Ship to be
- Indigent
- Lab heater
- Tennis term
- Having no
- Not a soul
- Painful toe problem
- Onassis
- Possessive
- Reporter
- Accident
- Wings
- Bedouin abode
- Move lazily
- Wife in debt
- Devour
- New recording sample
- August
- Container
- Scaphers
- Qualified
- Sound of distress
- "— of Eden"
- At rest
- In opposition
- Wanda
- Auxiliary verb
- In addition
- St.
- Surgical tools
- Terminal
- Dupe
- Certain cat
- Hot
- porridge
- W
- Villain: Scot.
- Dear lady
- Hither and
- Sawbuck

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

1. WOMEN OF RANK
2. ONCE MORE
3. OVERWEIGHT
4. EGYPT'S CAPITAL
5. RICH CAKE
6. PUB PRODUCT
7. HANDY HEROINE
8. STELLAR
9. COMMUNITY
10. CAN. PROV.
11. DULCET
12. SAULT — MARIE
13. GAUL'S NOTE
14. CAPITAL LETTER
15. MARMAN VEHICLE
16. JEWELER'S WEIGHT
17. CHURCH WORD
18. LARGE SNAKE
19. IN A LITTLE WHILE
20. SANDWICH MEAT
21. BUS, ABBR.
22. FAR. PROF.
23. HAPPENING
24. "O — I WHERE ARE YOU?"
25. WINE: PROF.
26. SINGULAR
27. SCH. GO.
28. BARBER'S NEED
29. TALK TO COURT
30. FOOT SUPPORTER
31. SINATRA SONG
32. LONG TIME
33. NOT A SOUL
34. ATLATL ITEM
35. PLACE
36. GENTLEMAN FROM PAMPHILA
37. INDIGENT

DOWN

1. IMPICAL PORTIONS
2. — GUIDE
3. SHIP TO BE
4. INDIGENT
5. LAB HEATER
6. TENNIS TERM
7. HAVING NO
8. NOT A SOUL
9. PAINFUL TOE PROBLEM
10. ONASSIS
11. POSSESSIVE
12. REPORTER
13. ACCIDENT
14. WINGS
15. BEDOUIN ABODE
16. MOVE LAZILY
17. WIFE IN DEBT
18. DEVOUR
19. NEW RECORDING SAMPLE
20. AUGUST
21. CONTAINER
22. SCAPHERS
23. QUALIFIED
24. SOUND OF DISTRESS
25. "— OF EDEN"
26. AT REST
27. IN OPPOSITION
28. WANDA
29. AUXILIARY VERB
30. IN ADDITION
31. ST.
32. SURGICAL TOOLS
33. TERMINAL
34. DUPE
35. CERTAIN CAT
36. HOT
37. — PORRIDGE
38. W
39. VILLAIN: SCOT.
40. DEAR LADY
41. HITHER AND
42. SAWBUCK

| FIRST RACE 2.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES | | | | | SECOND RACE 3.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight | Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
| 1. Sultan Khalil | D. El Khaleem | Owner | Dalalish | 54 | 1. Ghafir Haddadin | Makbood | Fida | Hamedh | 46 |
| 2. Nalel D. El Motar | G. El Mshaker | Owner | A. Jabir | 52.5 | 2. Khalil Haddadin | Diwan | Owner | Owner | 46 |
| 3. Farhan, Fahn | Sokoot | Owner | Ahmad | 51 | 3. Ghazy A. Jabir | B. El Yadoth | Owner | Sulman | 48 |
| 4. Shalwy Jamary | M. Usamah | Owner | Yousef | 49.5 | 4. Ghazy A. Jabir | Sail | Owner | Resheed | 48 |
| 5. Fawaz Inad El Falez | Fawaz | Owner | Mwalek | 48 | 5. Nimir El Hmoud | Satred | Owner | Mahmoud | 48 |
| 6. Oudh El Kaisy | Hadban | Owner | A. Amarah | 48 | 6. Nimir El Hmoud | El Khath | Owner | Yousef | 46.5 |
| 7. Mshary El Bakheet | Sakir | Owner | Rasheed | 48 | 7. A. El Latief El Haddad | N. Amman | Owner | Yousef | 46 |
| 8. Mohammad A. El Hady | Aasal | Owner | Owner | 48 | 8. Mshah El Haddad | El Karamah | Owner | Sead | 46.5 |
| 9. Ghailb A. Jabir | M. Zaid | Owner | Owner | 48.5 | | | | | |
| 10. Khalaf Mohammad Ammar | El Annmariah | Owner | Owner | 46.5 | | | | | |
| 11. Mohammad Bakir El Bakheet | B. El Hamdan | Owner | Ibrahim | 46.5 | | | | | |
| 12. Nalel Salim El Kaisy | Sabul | Owner | Sulman | 46.5 | | | | | |
| 13. Thahir Hazza El Hadeed | Banoon | Owner | Owner | 46.5 | | | | | |

| THIRD RACE 3.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES | | | | | H.H. LATE SHERIF NASIR BIN JAMIL CUP FOURTH RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER & THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 2000 METRES | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight | Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
| 1. Hamed Abdullah Jamary | H. Marfan | Owner | Mahmoud | 53.5 | 1. Faisal Awwad El Falez | Kas El Molook | Owner | Sead | 54 |
| 2. Mohammad Sulman | M. Samy | Owner | Yousef | 51.5 | 2. Faisal Awwad El Falez | El Hanoot | Owner | Ibrahim | 47.5 |
| 3. Salim Jadan | S. Tala | Owner | Salim | 51.5 | 3. Izzat Kandour | Halim | Owner | Mwalek | 55.5 |
| 4. Oudh El Kaisy | Latif | Owner | Mwalek | 51.5 | 4. Yousef Rahhal | W. El Sath | Owner | Mwalek | 55 |
| 5. Dewash El Bakheet | Mghidah | Owner | Sulman | 51.5 | 5. Samy Yacoub Madros | Saad | Owner | Dillo | 49 |
| 6. Faid Mitalak | El Anka | Owner | Ahmad | 51.5 | 6. Nimir El Hmoud | El Hasne | Owner | Mahmoud | 47.5 |
| 7. Faid Mitalak | A. El Rahman | Owner | Owner | 48.5 | 7. Nimir El Hmoud | Sary | Owner | Owner | 47 |
| 8. Elsa Sulman | Shwalim | Owner | Owner | 51.5 | 8. Jamal Mohammad El Zabin | El Hamdany | Owner | Rasheed | 47 |
| 9. Jamal Mohammad El Zabin | B. El Hamdan | Owner | Ibrahim | 53.5 | 9. Mshah El Haddad | N. El Salt | Owner | Owner | 47 |
| 10. A. El Hafez A. Wendy | Z. Mezon | Owner | Saad | 48.5 | 10. Ziad Samy Madros | Mn. Karam | Owner | Adnan | 47 |
| 11. Ziad Nafie | Anan | Owner | A. Arharah | 47.5 | 11. Ghazy A. Jabir | Arbeed | Owner | Sulman | 47 |
| 12. Mshary El Bakheet | Khatir | Owner | A. Jabir | 45.5 | 12. Mshah El Falez | Batna | Owner | Owner | 47 |
| 13. Nawal Mitalak El Falez | Farah | Owner | Owner | 45.5 | | | | | |

| FIFTH RACE 4.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
| 1. Hany El Hadeed | Malak | Owner | Ahmad | 48.5 |
| 2. Hany El Hadeed | Diana | Owner | A. Jabir | 45.5 |
| 3. Mshah El Falez | El Zafir | Owner | Dillo | 47 |
| 4. Nimir El Hmoud | Anael | Owner | Ibrahim | 47 |
| 5. A. El Latief El Hadeed | El Samy | Owner | Yousef | 47 |
| 6. Khalil Haddadin | H. Maen | Owner | Owner | 47 |
| 7. Samy Haddadin | Waheed | Owner | Fida | 47 |
| 8. Izzat Kandour | Koban | Owner | Owner | 47 |
| 9. Faisal Awwad El Falez | Shihanih | Owner | Rasheed | 45.5 |
| 10. Ghailb Haddadin | Shamaah | Owner | Fida | 45.5 |
| 11. Mshah El Falez | Lahak | Owner | Owner | 52 |
| 12. Nimir El Hmoud | Tarad | Owner | Mahmoud | 54 |
| 13. Nimir El Hmoud | Sahir | Owner | Owner | 47 |

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Zamalek under pressure to avenge Egypt's Cup defeat

CAIRO (R) — Morocco's Royal Armed Forces (FAR), buoyed by their country's qualification for next year's World Cup finals, meet holders Zamalek of Egypt here on Friday in a key first leg semi-final of the African club Champions' Cup.

The clash could revive bitter memories for local fans still smarting at Egypt's defeat by Morocco in a World Cup qualifier last July, particularly with Mohammed Tounsi and Lamriss in the FAR team. Both were instrumental in Morocco's 2-0 aggregate win over Egypt.

The Cairo side, under pressure from the local press to avenge Egypt's defeat, also face the heavy task of matching the fair and virility of such FAR internationals as Khairi, Fadil, Hcina and Haidamou.

For Zamalek, together with arch-rivals National, the backbone of Egypt's national squad, the clash with FAR comes at a difficult time.

Zamalek hold seventh place in the 12-side table of the home first division competition, with only one win from four matches and their international goalkeeper Adel Al Maamour is under suspension for one month.

The club's poor home performances triggered management battles which have just been resolved in favour of Yugoslav coach Osman Nenovic. Manager Zaki Osman and assistant coach Hassan Shibata were sacked in the process.

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <h3>Cinema CONCORD</h3> <p>Tel: 44082-44280 677420</p> <p>DEAL OF THE CENTURY (Colour)</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p> | <h3>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN</h3> <p>Tel: 22117</p> <p>THE FOX IN A SUICIDE TASK (Arabic) (Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p> | <h3>Cinema RAINBOW</h3> <p>Tel: 625155</p> <p>HEAVENLY BODIES</p> <p>Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p> | <h3>Cinema OPERA</h3> <p>Tel: 675573</p> <p>A LITTLE SEX</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30. Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p> | <h3>Cinema PALESTINE</h3> <p>Tel: 22117</p> <p>1- THE PASSIONATE BODY 2- THE KARATE HELL</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-7</p> | <h3>Cinema RAGHADAN</h3> <p>Tel: 22188</p> <p>SERPENT (Arabic) (Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p> | <h3>Cinema Philadelphia</h3> <p>THE VICE-SQUAD</p> <p>Show at 3:30/6:30/10:30</p> <p>Tel. 34144-34149</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.4340/50 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3636/45 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.6355/65 | West German marks |
| | 2.9740/55 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.1600/15 | Swiss francs |
| | 53.37/42 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.0300/50 | French francs |
| | 1776/1776 | Italian lire |
| | 215.55/65 | Japanese yen |
| | 7.9295/9345 | Swedish crowns |
| | 7.9010/60 | Norwegian crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 9.5650/5500 | Danish crowns |
| | 326.80/327.30 | U.S. dollars |

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices generally closed higher in response to stock shortages and bargain hunting, after two dull sessions, having initially firmed in reaction to the advance on Wall Street on Tuesday, dealers said.

The FTSE 100 share index reached a new high of 1345.9 at 1430 GMT, up 14.4 points, against the previous record of 1344.7 set on Sept. 3.

Among leading shares, ICI gained 9p to 656 ahead of its third quarter results on Thursday. Hawker Siddeley advanced 6p to 403 and Glaxo added 10p to 1370.

Gold shares were mixed and North Americans firmed.

Banks recovered recent losses, showing gains of around 10p, and insurances were generally higher although Abbey Life shed 9p to 220 following Tuesday's disappointing results. In a firm stores sector, Marks and Spencer gained 6p to 173 and Boots rose 10p to 210. In oil B.P. was 12p dearer at 563.

Allied Lyons moved against the trend, down 2p at 271, awaiting further bid developments, while SGB group ended 40p higher at 266 after a £11 million bid from B.E.T., which dipped 8p to 338. SGB later rejected the offer.

Government bonds showed gains of around 1/4 point among medium and longer dated issues but turnover was light.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early morning upsets and changes in plans are soon followed by a good chance for you to make an important person aware of your ambitions and to extend your assistance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your goals in the morning, and you will know how to gain them by a more direct approach, so don't waste time foolishly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Postpone that business affair until you have first realized some personal goal that is important to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Steer clear of that overly talkative partner and get much accomplished in the world of activity so you become more prosperous.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't get so bogged down by your duties that you cannot see the opportunities around you for greater advancement.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Keep occupied with business matters of importance and forget pleasure for now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Maintain harmony at home even though tempted to argue, and then later, talk over with an associate how to improve joint interests.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Keep rooted to your work and gain benefits instead of running around hither and yon. In the morning, be careful in driving.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't commit yourself financially in the morning, and later you know how to push your finest talents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your ideas may not be good in the morning, but you can profit from those of the rest of the day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A private worry could easily keep you from accomplishing much in the outside world, if you permit.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A pal could give advice that would get you into trouble, so forget it and work on practical affairs that need your attention.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Postpone settling that upsetting problem in the morning and do whatever pleases you most.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be easily tempted to go after the things that are not good for him, or her, so be sure you get a good hold on your progeny early, but lovingly, and help lead in the right direction in life. One who would do well in artistic pursuits. Give good spiritual training.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until mid-afternoon, confusion and deception can be in effect unless you are watchful, so double-check everything. After that, you have a fresh, new attitude.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Do some tall thinking before you commence on that new course of action that has you excited.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to study that problem you have from a new angle if you are to resolve it properly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Remove the stumbling blocks from the path of your progress and then full speed ahead. Tonight is fine for romance with your mate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't get into any arguments in the business world or there can be serious repercussions.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be more observant and will you know how to uncover the outlets best suited to your talents.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Keep promises made in the morning, and then off to more interesting enterprises that are profitable.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't let a dynamic partner disturb you during the day, but in the evening, your mate can be most solicitous.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may feel you are not getting ahead at your job, but don't make this evident. Be kind with co-workers.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plans for amusements are not working out just right, but later you can enjoy other activities tremendously.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get an early start at your job and accomplish a good deal, then you can be off to recreational activities.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Keep your attention focused on your home and forget about shopping around and spending money foolishly.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not a good day to commit yourself monetarily in any big matters. An expert could be stingy with information.

Bankers say poor nations debt plan needs 'lot of work'

NEW ORLEANS (R) — The head of the biggest U.S. banking trade group said Tuesday the Reagan administration's plan to boost bank lending to debtor nations needed work before it could be accepted by U.S. bankers.

"It is a very neat package, but if you open the package, you are going to find a lot of things that need to be sorted out," the president of the American Bankers Association (ABA), Mr. Donald Senterfitt, told a news conference at the ABA convention.

But he said he expected bankers and administration officials would eventually work out an acceptable plan.

Treasury Secretary James Baker, who devised the administration proposal, acknowledged to a congressional committee in Washington that "some banks are going to be more interested and willing to participate than others."

Mr. Baker did not elaborate. Most of the major U.S. banks appear interested in the plan, but many smaller banks have voiced reservations.

The Baker plan came when commercial lending to debtor nations has all but stopped. Basically, it called upon U.S. banks to lend the debtors \$20 billion of new funds over the next three years.

The proposal also urged increased lending by the internationally-supported World Bank. In return, debtor nations would be asked to pursue reforms designed to enhance stronger economic growth.

Administration officials have been trying to sell the plan to U.S. bankers since it was unveiled at the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meeting in Seoul earlier this month.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker held a private meeting

with 150 U.S. bankers to urge them to back the plan.

Last week he and Mr. Baker also met 20 of the top U.S. lenders.

But Mr. Baker insisted Tuesday the administration was not pressuring the banks to participate. "There's no arm-twisting here," he told the House of Representatives Banking Committee.

A key problem for the bankers is how the new loans will be treated by U.S. banking regulators who have been forcing banks to maintain higher cash reserves as a protection against loan defaults, a procedure that reduces profits.

Mr. Senterfitt said U.S. banking regulators were non-committal about how they would treat the new loans.

"I don't think they have made up their minds," he said.

Peru denounces plan as 'big stick'

Meanwhile, the Peruvian government Tuesday night denounced Mr. Baker's debt aid plan as a "big stick" designed to prevent unity among developing debtor nations.

Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro said in a speech to the senate that Mr. Baker's proposal that creditors handle debtors case-by-case was aimed at silencing joint demands.

"Baker presented the plan to silence and denigrate the just clamor of Third World debtors," he said about the plan.

"The fund... reproduces the old colonialism in its bid to constrain nation's efforts in favour of transnationalism," Mr. Alva Castro said.

In describing Mr. Baker's plan, he said: "It amounts to a big stick policy... this language of subjugation belongs to the past century."

Chrysler strikers contract to cost \$1b

DETROIT (R) — Chrysler, the third largest U.S. car maker, reached tentative agreement Wednesday on a new billion dollar contract to settle an eight-day strike by 70,000 workers' union and company officials said.

"It's been a long eight or ten days — but it's been worthwhile," said Chrysler Industrial Relations Vice President Thomas Miner, who said the cost of the three-year contract was "in excess of \$1 billion."

The contract, which brings U.S. Chrysler workers up to parity with

employees at larger rival firms General Motors and Ford in wages and benefits, came two days after a separate settlement covering 10,400 workers in Canada was ratified, ending a walkout there.

United Auto Workers (UAW) Union President Owen Bieber said the new contract, which runs until Sept. 14, 1988, gives workers wage increases of 2.25 per cent in the first year, a lump sum incentive payment in the second year and a three per cent increase in the final year.

Austrian teachers strike

VIENNA (R) — Austrian high schools were closed Wednesday when 33,000 teachers went on one-day strike to protest against teachers on fixed-term contracts getting less pay than permanent staff. Nearly 400,000 pupils aged from 10 to 18 were shut out of classes, an education ministry spokesman said. The teacher's union called the strike after talks with the government failed to resolve their demands. A ministry spokesman said he doubted that their demands could be met because they would cost billions of schillings (millions of dollars).

Dollar's fall erodes economic clout of Gulf Arab countries

ABU DHABI (R) — Gulf Arab States, already suffering from a drop in oil income, are finding their economic clout further eroded by the sharp fall of the U.S. dollar on international markets over the last six weeks.

Bankers and economists in the region say the Gulf states, whose income and currencies are closely tied to the dollar, have seen their purchasing power abroad fall along with the American currency.

Concerted action by central banks of industrialised powers has sent the dollar tumbling by some 12 per cent against the Japanese yen and the West German mark and 10 per cent against sterling since early September.

Gulf oil producers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) earn nearly all their oil and investment income in dollars. Their combined imports were almost 60 billion in 1983, but that figure has since fallen as world oil market weakness hit local economies.

In Dubai, a major trading centre in the UAE, merchants have slashed import orders believing they will be unable to pass on increased exchange costs to customers in a depressed market.

Car prices have risen in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain since the dollar's fall, residents report.

Some Dubai merchants have called for a revaluation of the dirham, the UAE currency which has been fixed at 3.67 to the dollar since November 1980, to reduce import costs.

But UAE bankers view such a move as unlikely given the past stability of the currency, a sentiment echoed by bankers in the other Gulf States with currencies fixed over the long-term against the dollar — Oman, Bahrain and Qatar.

Bankers and traders say price hikes resulting from a lower dollar are likely to be tempered by the large stocks many traders have built up, supplier discounts and currency hedging.

"The market could not stand 12 per cent tomorrow," said Mr. K.S. Stack, managing director of Al Futaim Motors, the UAE agent

for Toyota of Japan. "But you can expect prices to go up one to two per cent at a time over the next few months."

In Oman, central bank officials say they regard the early-year strength of the dollar as a bonus, rather than its current weakness as a problem. Oman buys much of its imports from Britain, whose currency has appreciated less against the dollar than other major currencies.

Bankers say that overall, the drop in the dollar has moderated usually heavy buying of dollars in the Gulf states. However, weak local economies and an underlying faith in the stability of the dollar mean that demand continues for the U.S. currency.

"We see a lower commercial demand for dollars," said the chief dealer of a major foreign bank in Bahrain. "Not so many people are buying dollars as they have in the past," he said.

However, bankers say companies are reluctant to hold too much local currency because of the sluggish economic climate in the Gulf and lack of investment opportunities.

In Kuwait, where the exchange

rate is fixed daily by the central bank according to a basket of currencies, the dinar has risen four per cent against the dollar since mid-September.

But uncertain returns on domestic share and real estate investments since the 1982 crash of the country's stock markets leave businessmen wary, said Mr. Ziad Taky, executive manager of the economic and planning division of the National Bank of Kuwait.

Bankers in the region see no sign yet of moves by Gulf investors and investment authorities out of dollar-denominated holdings abroad.

"Investors will probably wait until the new year to see if the dollar's decline is temporary or not," said Mr. Terry Allen, manager of National Bank of Abu Dhabi's treasury division. "If not, we may start to see capital movements into other currencies."

In the medium term, Gulf oil producers may reap some benefits if the dollar stays low, economists say. Since it is sold in dollars, oil has become cheaper outside the U.S., and this could stimulate demand and eventually strengthen oil prices.

GCC ministers agree on oil security plan

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ended their two-day meeting here Tuesday with an agreement designed to ensure emergency supplies to member countries whose oil production or export installations are jeopardised.

The solidarity agreement, together with other recommendations by the ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Oman, will be submitted for ratification by GCC heads of state at their summit conference in Oman on Nov. 3.

Dr. Abdullah Al Quwais, GCC assistant general secretary for economic affairs, told a news conference at the end of the meeting that the agreement would involve loans to member countries.

The ministers agreed to set up a national strategic oil reserve for consumption in each of the member states, according to Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah.

He said in a statement that the projected reserve would cover a minimum period of 45 days.

Sheikh Al Sabah said the meeting had agreed on the need for continued coordination of petroleum policies, especially marketing, and discussed ways of tackling the problem of weak demand for OPEC oil.

Four of the GCC states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE — are also OPEC members.

No decision was announced in relation to discussions by the ministers on a plan to set up a pipeline network to pump oil from member countries to an Omani export terminal on the Arabian Sea, thus bypassing the Strait of Hormuz.

Sheikh Al Quwais said experts from the GCC and the European Community (EC) would meet "in a European country" in December.

This follows a briefing given to the oil ministers on the outcome of high-level talks between the two

sides in Luxembourg this month, when efforts were made to solve the dispute over EC restrictions on Gulf petrochemical exports.

A similar meeting of GCC and United States officials would also be held here in January to discuss bilateral cooperation. Sheikh Al Quwais said, adding that oil ministry representatives would take part in the forthcoming talks.

He said the ministers discussed the international oil situation and its impact on prices, as well as world economic problems and their effects on oil revenues of member states. They agreed to take "collective positions" on these issues in international negotiations.

A committee was formed to discuss five projects proposed by Oman in the industrial and oil sectors, and it was decided studies on a plan by Petromin of Saudi Arabia to set up a lubricants plant should continue until the end of this month.

Referring to a decision by the

GCC summit in Kuwait to support petroleum product price rises in some member countries, Sheikh Al Quwais said the oil ministers had agreed that the increases should be made under GCC-approved guidelines.

He said the ministers would present plans for the coordination of agricultural and industrial policies and strategic food stockpiling to the December summit in Muscat.

Meanwhile, they had reached an agreement on trade exchange which would allow producers in any member country to export goods direct to other members without the use of agents.

Questioned on the "slow" implementation of the GCC unified economic agreement, Sheikh Al Quwais replied that some specialised departments were still unable to absorb all the provisions of the accord. The GCC secretariat was following-up this issue with the parties concerned.

Swedes halt all trade with South Africa

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish transport workers Wednesday halted all the country's trade with South Africa, extending a boycott that began in Norway and Finland at the weekend. The union action is due to spread to Denmark next month.

The Swedish union has tried to get the London-based International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) to declare a worldwide blockade of South African goods but says it has run into opposition from British and West German members.

Sweden is the largest Nordic

market for South African goods and bilateral trade was worth \$245 million last year.

Foreign trade ministry officials confirmed the union action would bring trade with the white-ruled republic, including the import of vital ferro-alloys for Swedish steelmakers, to a complete halt but predicted industry would not protest.

"The government is certainly not going to intervene and in the present climate no company will dare to attract publicity by suing the unions for breach of contract," they said.

Officials said that in the next few days the government would present a bill to parliament banning imports of South African fruit and vegetables in spite of Pretoria's threats to sue Sweden for violating free trade agreements.

Swedish Transport Workers' Union, one of Sweden's largest and covering porters and airport workers and lorry drivers, wants the country to embargo all trade with Pretoria. It will decide on Nov. 24 whether to extend its own boycott, which began at Tuesday midnight.

Finnish transport workers are on an indefinite boycott of all trade with Pretoria. Norwegian transport men will not handle South African imports. Danish ones say they will boycott all such imports and exports from early next month.

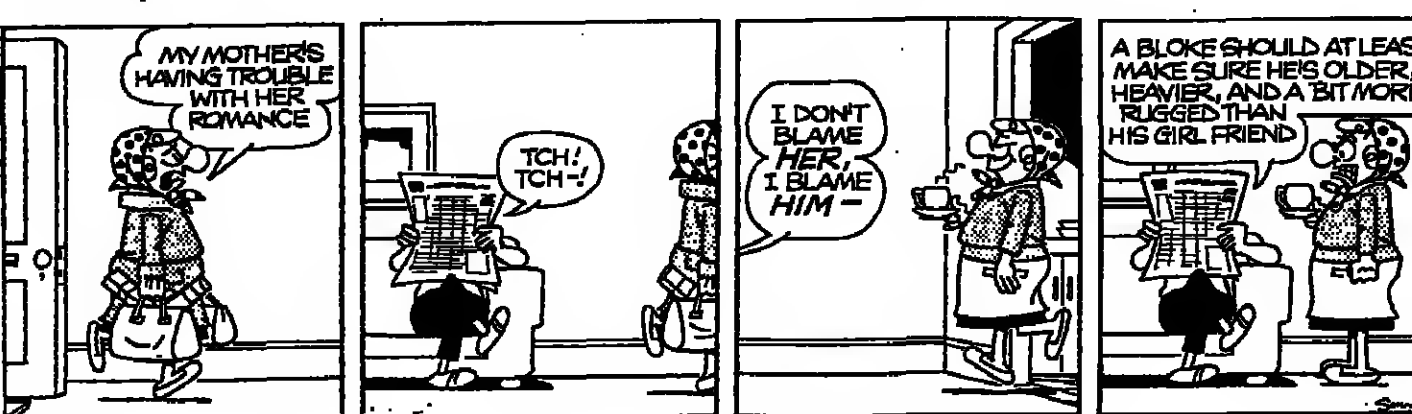
Peanuts



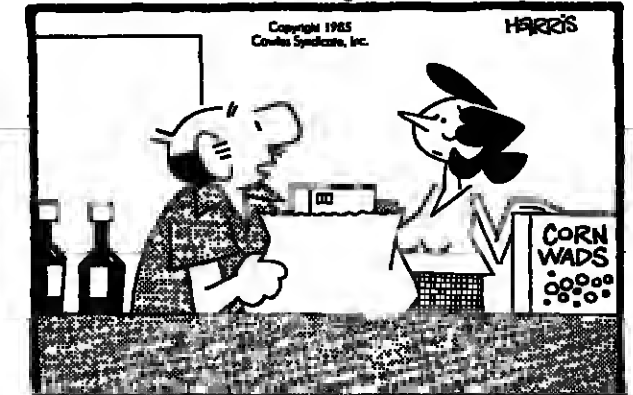
Mutt 'n' Jeff



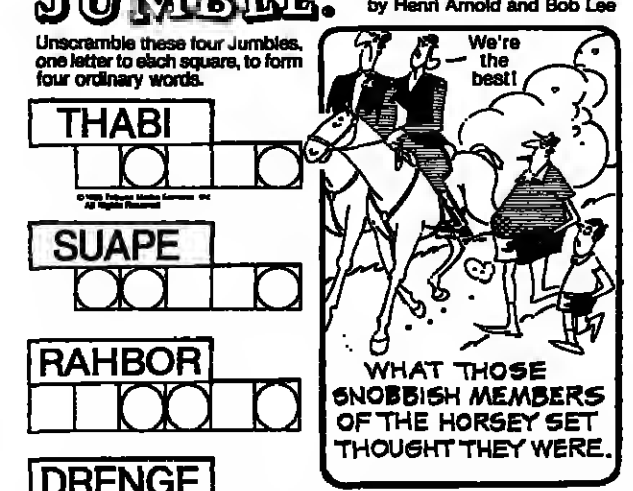
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE.



Answer here: A (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: GLOVE CLEFT CACTUS FEDORA
Answer: What the runner's diet consisted of, naturally—FAST FOOD

Warsaw Pact summit ends with declaration on peace

SOFIA (R) — A Warsaw Pact summit attended by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ended here Wednesday with a call for averting nuclear war and reviving detente, official sources said.

The official Hungarian News Agency MTI reported that the two-day meeting ended with all seven Communist leaders signing a declaration "for the prevention of nuclear danger and for a favourable turn of the world situation."

A communiqué was to be issued on the meeting, which was being followed by a news conference.

The meeting was partly aimed at coordinating Warsaw Pact policies in advance of Mr. Gorbachev's summit with President Reagan in Geneva next month.

Statements by official news agencies and spokesmen have made clear that the meeting concentrated on latest initiatives for arms control.

Budapest Radio Tuesday night indicated that the pact would emphasize the need to stop deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe and repeat a proposal made by Mr. Gorbachev in Paris this month to concentrate on cuts in medium-range nuclear missiles.

The official Bulgarian News Agency BTA said the leaders — from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia — had considered "the situation in Europe and the key issues of international relations."

However, in an usual announcement, the official Hungarian Radio reported the pact would call for a stop to deployment of all nuclear weapons in Europe and for a ban on all medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons on the continent.

It said a pact communiqué to be published after Wednesday's session would include a number of "compromise-like concepts."

Budapest Radio said the pact would declare itself prepared to accept the principle of reaching agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons separately from the issue of preventing arms in space or limitation of strategic weapons.

In the past the Soviet Union has sought to tie negotiations on nuclear

missiles to the issue of space-based defence systems.

Western diplomats cautioned that the text of a communiqué should be seen before assessing just what the pact was offering after the summit.

The official Hungarian News Agency MTI said leaders Tuesday stressed nuclear war had to be prevented. "In this context they emphasised the intention of the Socialist countries to make new and additional peace initiatives," it said.

"They expressed the conviction the Soviet-American summit in November would contribute to the reduction of the risk of nuclear war and agreed the development of nuclear weapons must be halted in Europe, the continent must be freed from both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons."

A Soviet spokesman has made clear the Sofia meeting is focusing on arms reduction strategy including ways of blocking the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) on space-based arms.

Earlier this month Mr. Gorbachev called for a 50 per cent reduction in Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear missiles if Mr. Reagan abandoned the SDI project.

Gandhi: Pakistani bomb may endanger entire world

NEW YORK (R) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said that Pakistani development of a nuclear bomb, a feat he said was on the horizon, would prove to be a danger not only to India but to the entire world.

In his speech to students at Columbia University, Mr. Gandhi also said, "We don't want to build a (nuclear) weapon and will do all we can to avoid doing it."

India last exploded a device in 1974 which it said was part of a programme to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has said it has no evidence that Pakistan is developing a weapon and Pakistan itself has said its own uranium enrichment programme is also for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Gandhi said that while India has learned to live with the Chinese possession of nuclear weapons, "the Pakistani bomb, which I believe is on the horizon, is more of a problem because of the history of the relations between (our) two countries, the border tensions and internal unrest in Pakistan."

He said, in response to a question from the audience, Pakistani possession of nuclear weapons would be a problem because "the funding of that programme is not entirely their own."

Political analysts and investigation journalists have long speculated that Arab countries, especially Libya, have been funding the Pakistani project in response to a vow from the late Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to "make an Islamic bomb, even if we have to eat grass to do it."

Mr. Gandhi said Tuesday countries not aligned with either of the power blocs faced "new and sinister threats of intervention" and pressures.

Addressing a U.N. meeting of members of the 101-strong Non-Aligned Movement, of which he is chairman, he said, "We prize our independence and equality, and reject attempts to dominate us. We seek the liberation of those still not free."

Reagan seeks Soviet help to fight 'terrorism'

NEW DELHI (R) — President Reagan says his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev next month will provide a unique opportunity to narrow differences and set superpower relations on a more constructive course.

Mr. Reagan told the Times of India he wanted the Soviet Union to join the United States in a drive against "terrorism" and to seek substantial cuts in the superpowers, nuclear arsenals.

"We would be pleased if the Soviets join us in a common effort to stamp out terrorism. Unfortunately we believe some of their policies actually encourage terrorism," Mr. Reagan told the newspaper in an interview.

He said Washington had condemned the kidnapping last month of four Soviet embassy officials in Beirut and noted "with satisfaction" Moscow's condemnation of the seizure of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro by four Palestinian gunmen.

"We hope that this is a sign that their own recent experience may have made them aware that terrorism knows no international boundaries and leads them to reassess their policy of support for terrorist organisations," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan will meet Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva Nov. 19-20. Referring to the summit, Mr. Reagan said it provided a unique opportunity to set relations with Moscow on a more constructive course for years to come.

"I have no illusions, I understand well the difficulties involved. But I feel an obligation to make a sincere effort at least to

narrow some of the profound differences between us."

Mr. Reagan said he would discuss with Mr. Gorbachev ideas on how best to bring about big reductions in both conventional and nuclear weapons.

The U.S. leader defended Washington's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme by saying research into strategic defence system was a prudent response to a Soviet build-up in offensive nuclear weapons.

Mr. Reagan said he would raise human rights and the Afghanistan issue in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan called for peaceful competition between the two superpowers, adding that although the Soviet Union was not the source of all the developing world's troubles, the Soviets had too often supported forces imposing their rule by violence.

"Let me suggest then one way that the peoples of the West and the Soviet Union can help the poor nations: by keeping the competition of ideas peaceful."

"Let there be competition by example — no subversion of free governments, no invasion, no occupation, no injection of foreign troops to support factions in internal disputes," Mr. Reagan said.

Summing up his hopes for the summit, Mr. Reagan said: "I believe that our meeting offers a unique opportunity to set U.S.-Soviet relations on a more constructive course for years to come."

Turning to the possible spread of nuclear arms, Mr. Reagan said he was very hopeful that India and Pakistan would forego the nuclear weapons option.

Asian groups clash in British city

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Rival groups of Asians have clashed in Britain's second largest city, Birmingham, the scene of riots in September in which two people were killed.

Police, who made five arrests Tuesday, said about 150 Asian youths hurled bottles at each other

in an hour-long confrontation in the city's Alum Rock area.

They had no details of the cause of the unrest.

Two Asians burned to death in a post office during rioting in September in Birmingham's predominantly black Handsworth district. Asian shops were a target

for looters.

The Handsworth riot started a wave of rioting mostly by blacks in British cities, including London and Liverpool. A policeman was hacked to death in one London riot and a photographer died after receiving head injuries in another.

Brain disease victims given transplants

DALLAS (AP) — In Sweden, two men with the incurable Parkinson's Disease improved dramatically after cells from their adrenal glands were transplanted into their brains, a scientist says.

The improvement, while temporary, "is a good sign that the approach is viable," Anders Bjorklund of the University of Lund, Sweden, said Tuesday.

The cells produce a stress hormone called epinephrine and other substances that can partially compensate for the brain chemical deficit in Parkinson's Disease patients, Dr. Bjorklund said.

The transplants, performed in Lund by a Norwegian surgeon,

Dr. Erik-Olov Karlsson, produced clear, quick relief of two of the most dramatic symptoms of disease: Rigidity in the body and inability to move, he said during a meeting in Dallas of the society for neuroscience.

The relief gradually disappeared over a period of two months, probably because the transplanted cells did not survive in the brains, he said.

The two patients, a man about 50 years old and another about 65, were given the transplants in May, Dr. Bjorklund said.

It is the second time that the Scandinavian researchers have transplanted adrenal cells into the

brains of Parkinson's Disease victims.

In the first trial several years ago, two patients who were given transplants showed brief improvement. Dr. Bjorklund said. The new cases show more improvement, and the improvement has been much more carefully demonstrated.

Much more research will be needed to know whether such transplants might ever provide a long-term solution to Parkinson's Disease, he said. "It's only in the long run, let's say 10 or 20 or 30 years, that there is any hope for this to be meaningful therapy."

Vietnam asks for help after typhoon kills 670

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnam has appealed for international aid to help recover from damage wrought last week by typhoon Cecil which killed 670 people, injured 128 and left 257 missing, the Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said Wednesday.

Cecil hit central Vietnam last Tuesday, VNA said the storm destroyed the homes of tens of thousands of coastal residents, damaged flood dykes and embankments, and ruined 120,000 hectares (300,000 acres) of rice crops.

The VNA report, monitored here, said the country has appealed for international aid but gave no further details.

Diplomats here said damage caused by Cecil and seven other typhoons this monsoon season would make it difficult for Vietnam to meet a rice production target of 19 million tonnes for 1985.

VNA said Cecil swept past Binh Tri Thien province with maximum

winds of 130 kilometres per hour and at least six hospitals and 250 rural clinics were either destroyed or heavily damaged.

"It triggered tidal waves that swept away many boats and houses of fishermen along the coast," VNA said. "One 100-ton freighter was hurled onto the shore."

With Vietnam still reeling from the effects of Cecil, tropical storm Dot swept through the Tonkin Gulf area Tuesday, according to Thai meteorologists. There were no immediate reports of damage.

VNA said urgent warnings were put out alerting all boats and vessels in the open sea to rapidly go ashore and workers were mobilised to save patches of ripe rice, especially in the coastal districts, during Dot's approach.

Thousands of teams of militia along with army units and public security forces were also mobilised to stand guard on dykes and be ready for rescue work, the agency added.

Colourful Chinese general dies at the age of 80

PEKING (R) — Chinese Gen. Xu Shiyu, once a Buddhist King Fu monk and later said to have protected Mr. Deng Xiaoping from the wrath of Chairman Mao, has died at the age of 80, the New China News Agency reported Wednesday.

One of the Communist Party's best military commanders and a loyal disciple of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Gen. Xu died Tuesday in the East China city of Nanking, his power base during the last years of his life.

His career was one of the most colourful of all the Communist Chinese leaders and a lack of information about him in the last decade of his life led to endless rumours and speculation.

Sometimes referred to by the nickname "Ironclad," Gen. Xu was born into a poor peasant family in the central province of Henan and entered the famous Shaolin Buddhist Monastery at

the age of eight as an apprentice monk.

An article in the Shanghai Liberation Daily in 1980 said he spent eight years there learning the monastery's speciality — Kung Fu fighting techniques.

The training involved him sleeping for two years suspended by his arms from a raft followed by two more years sleeping across a few wooden pegs knocked into a wall, the paper said.

He left the monastery at 16, a master of Kung Fu, and joined the army of a local warlord. In 1926, he took part in a Communist uprising and joined the party the following year.

In 1935, he led a detachment of the Communist army on the gruelling "long march" from south east to north west China and his immense physical strength and bravery quickly made him a legend.

Alfonsin uses emergency powers to stop violence

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine government, moving to halt a bombing campaign coinciding with the trial of former military leaders, has invoked emergency laws to detain a group of military officers and civilians accused of conspiracy.

Officials said security forces using special emergency provisions Tuesday arrested five military officers and a civilian and put out new search warrants for six others, including fugitive Gen. Guillermo Suarez Mason.

Shortly after the arrests a bomb exploded at a sentry post outside the army headquarters in central Buenos Aires, police said. Two schools were evacuated after receiving bomb threats.

President Raul Alfonsin ordered the detentions to last for 60 days. He accused the group of carrying out a campaign of bombings in a conspiracy to upset constitutional order.

However, lawyers for four of the alleged conspirators filed habeas corpus writs, claiming the decree was unconstitutional, the semi-official Telam News Agency said.

lawyer and former presidential candidate of the opposition Peronist Party, said the executive must declare a state of siege in order to take advantage of emergency powers.

But Vice President Victor Martinez said the government had not declared a state of siege as this would have deprived citizens and politicians of full constitutional guarantees during the campaign for Nov. 3 congressional elections.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said the leaders of the alleged conspiracy operated from outside Argentina and were part of an international organisation of "terror and crime."

Among those arrested was a columnist of the conservative La Prensa newspaper.

Almost daily bombings, mostly aimed at military targets, occurred in the final days of public hearings in the human rights trial against nine former military leaders.

The bombings left one student dead and caused considerable damage to the property of military officers.

The hearings ended on Monday and verdicts are expected in the first half of December.

COLUMNS 7&8

Japan rules out juvenile sex

TOKYO (R) — Japan's supreme court Wednesday threw out an appeal of a 30-year-old man who claimed it was unconstitutional to punish him for having sex with a 16-year-old schoolgirl. By a 12-3 decision the court upheld a 50,000-yen (\$200) fine imposed on the man in Fukuoka four years ago. Under regulations governing juvenile cases, neither the man nor the girl was identified for publication. The verdict was hailed as a landmark ruling because it validated ordinances by many local governments in Japan banning sex with minors. The Fukuoka man argued that such a prohibition breached the constitution because it offered no well defined reason for punishing people who made love by mutual consent. The court disagreed, saying that the Fukuoka ordinance and others like it were necessary to deter adults from "using unfair means to tempt, scare or embarrass juveniles by taking advantage of their youth to satisfy sexual desires." The age of consent in Japan is 18 years.

Nyerere getting 'too many gifts'

ARUSHA, Tanzania (R) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is about to retire, ignored his countrymen to stop sending him farewell gifts. Nyerere caused laughter at a big rally here when he said a land rover, a tractor, livestock, seeds and 2.7 million shillings (\$164,000) cash offered to him by Arusha people would create storage problems. Nyerere, 63, famed for his probity, has ruled this East African state since 1961. He will undoubtedly be one of the world's least wealthy former heads of state. His main worldly possession is a little house in his home village. He owns no land or business, not even a car, and his monthly salary of 4,000 shilling (\$225) is \$100 less than any cabinet minister — at his own insistence.

17,362 people seek asylum in W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — A record number of refugees seeking political asylum came to West Berlin in the first nine months of this year, most entering from East Berlin due to the absence of border controls in the Western sectors, a city government spokesman has said. He said 17,362 people, mostly from Third World countries, sought refuge in West Berlin between January and September this year. The previous record was in 1978, when 15,173 asylum seekers entered the city. The spokesman said many of them came from Lebanon, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran and Sri Lanka and arrived at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport before travelling to the West. There are no passport controls on the Western side of the city border due to post World War II agreements between the allied occupying powers.

China bans 'pin-up' calendars

PEKING (R) — Authorities in Yunnan, south west China, have banned the printing and sale of "pin-up calendars" along with other "reactionary, obscene and absurd publications." Yunnan Radio reported. The broadcast did not say precisely what the calendars depicted, but the Chinese government is concerned about a increasing amount of pornographic material, including videos and magazines, available in the country.

Scared cabbie calls in the cops

BRISBANE (R) — Police charged a man with drunk driving here early Wednesday after a taxi driver reported he had seen two snakes being waved from the window of a car on the western outskirts of the Queensland capital. A police spokesman said one carpet snake and another serpent, still to be identified, had also been detained and were being cared for.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

PERSONAL NOTES

By Alice Miel

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Grand affair | 1 Storm | 1 Across | 1 Storm |
| 2 Secret | 2 Secret | 2 Secret | 2 Secret |
| 3 Cat's paw | 3 Cat's paw | 3 Cat's paw | 3 Cat's paw |
| 4 Gilt-edged | 4 Gilt-edged | 4 Gilt-edged | 4 Gilt-edged |
| 5 Spill the beans | 5 Spill the beans | 5 Spill the beans | 5 Spill the beans |
| 6 Apartment | 6 Apartment | 6 Apartment | 6 Apartment |
| 7 Room | 7 Room | 7 Room | 7 Room |
| 8 Rich | 8 Rich | 8 Rich | 8 Rich |
| 9 Tune from | 9 Tune from | 9 Tune from | 9 Tune from |
| 10 "Gypsy" | 10 "Gypsy" | 10 "Gypsy" | 10 "Gypsy" |
| 11 Tokyo once | 11 Tokyo once | 11 Tokyo once | 11 Tokyo once |
| 12 Washing cycle | 12 Washing cycle | 12 Washing cycle | 12 Washing cycle |
| 13 Peas | 13 Peas | 13 Peas | 13 Peas |
| 14 Music for two | 14 Music for two | 14 Music for two | 14 Music for two |
| 15 Blame | 15 Blame | 15 Blame | 15 Blame |
| 16 Air region | 16 Air region | 16 Air region | 16 Air region |
| 17 Love let | 17 Love let | 17 Love let | 17 Love let |
| 18 Tune from | 18 Tune from | 18 Tune from | 18 Tune from |
| 19 "Peter Pan" | 19 "Peter Pan" | 19 "Peter Pan" | 19 "Peter Pan" |
| 20 Small bells | 20 Small bells | 20 Small bells | 20 Small bells |
| 21 Cookery | 21 Cookery | 21 Cookery | 21 Cookery |
| 22 Seasoning | 22 Seasoning | 22 Seasoning | 22 Seasoning |
| 23 Gilt-edged | 23 Gilt-edged | 23 Gilt-edged | 23 Gilt-edged |
| 24 Spill the beans | 24 Spill the beans | 24 Spill the beans | 24 Spill the beans |
| 25 Apartment | 25 Apartment | 25 Apartment | 25 Apartment |
| 26 Room | 26 Room | 26 Room | 26 Room |
| 27 Rich | 27 Rich | 27 Rich | 27 Rich |
| 28 Tune from | 28 Tune from | 28 Tune from | 28 Tune from |
| 29 "Gypsy" | 29 "Gypsy" | 29 "Gypsy" | 29 "Gypsy" |
| 30 Tokyo once | 30 Tokyo once | 30 Tokyo once | 30 Tokyo once |
| 31 Washing cycle | 31 Washing cycle | 31 Washing cycle | 31 Washing cycle |
| 32 Peas | 32 Peas | 32 Peas | 32 Peas |
| 33 Music for two | 33 Music for two | 33 Music for two | 33 Music for two |
| 34 Blame | 34 Blame | 34 Blame | 34 Blame |
| 35 Air region | 35 Air region | 35 Air region | 35 Air region |
| 36 Love let | 36 Love let | 36 Love let | 36 Love let |
| 37 Tune from | 37 Tune from | 37 Tune from | 37 Tune from |
| 38 "Peter Pan" | 38 "Peter Pan" | 38 "Peter Pan" | 38 "Peter Pan" |
| 39 Small bells | 39 Small bells | 39 Small bells | 39 Small bells |
| 40 Cookery | 40 Cookery | 40 Cookery | 40 Cookery |
| 41 Seasoning | 41 Seasoning | 41 Seasoning | 41 Seasoning |
| 42 Gilt-edged | 42 Gilt-edged | 42 Gilt-edged | 42 Gilt-edged |
| 43 Spill the beans | 43 Spill the beans | 43 Spill the beans | 43 Spill the beans |
| 44 Apartment | 44 Apartment | 44 Apartment | 44 Apartment |
| 45 Room | 45 Room | 45 Room | 45 Room |
| 46 Rich | 46 Rich | 46 Rich | 46 Rich |
| 47 Tune from | 47 Tune from | 47 Tune from | 47 Tune from |
| 48 "Gypsy" | 48 "Gypsy" | 48 "Gypsy" | 48 "Gypsy" |
| 49 Tokyo once | 49 Tokyo once | 49 Tokyo once | 49 Tokyo once |
| 50 Washing cycle | 50 Washing cycle | 50 Washing cycle | 50 Washing cycle |
| 51 Peas | 51 Peas | 51 Peas | 51 Peas |
| 52 Music for two | 52 Music for two | 52 Music for two | 52 Music for two |
| 53 Blame | 53 Blame | 53 Blame | 53 Blame |
| 54 Air region | 54 Air region | 54 Air region | 54 Air region |
| 55 Love let | 55 Love let | 55 Love let | 55 Love let |
| 56 Tune from | 56 Tune from | 56 Tune from | 56 Tune from |
| 57 "Peter Pan" | 57 "Peter Pan" | 57 "Peter Pan" | 57 "Peter Pan" |
| 58 Small bells | 58 Small bells | 58 Small bells | 58 Small bells |
| 59 Cookery | 59 Cookery | 59 Cookery | 59 Cookery |
| 60 Seasoning | 60 Seasoning | 60 Seasoning | 60 Seasoning |
| 61 Gilt-edged | 61 Gilt-edged | 61 Gilt-edged | 61 Gilt-edged |
| 62 Spill the beans | 62 Spill the beans | 62 Spill the beans | 62 Spill the beans |
| 63 Apartment | 63 Apartment | 63 Apartment | 63 Apartment |
| 64 Room | 64 Room | 64 Room | 64 Room |
| 65 Rich | 65 Rich | 65 Rich | 65 Rich |
| 66 Tune from | 66 Tune from | 66 Tune from | 66 Tune from |
| 67 "Gypsy" | 67 "Gypsy" | 67 "Gypsy" | 67 "Gypsy" |
| 68 Tokyo once | 68 Tokyo once | 68 Tokyo once | 68 Tokyo once |
| 69 Washing cycle | 69 Washing cycle | 69 Washing cycle | 69 Washing cycle |
| 70 Peas | 70 Peas | 70 Peas | 70 Peas |
| 71 Music for two | 71 Music for two | 71 Music for two | 71 Music for two |
| 72 Blame | 72 Blame | 72 Blame | 72 Blame |
| 73 Air region | 73 Air region | 73 Air region | 73 Air region |
| 74 Love let | 74 Love let | 74 Love let | 74 Love let |
| 75 Tune from | 75 Tune from | 75 Tune from | 75 Tune from |
| 76 "Peter Pan" | 76 "Peter Pan" | 76 "Peter Pan" | 76 "Peter Pan" |
| 77 Small bells | 77 Small bells | 77 Small bells | 77 Small bells |
| 78 Cookery | 78 Cookery | 78 Cookery | 78 Cookery |
| 79 Seasoning | 79 Seasoning | 79 Seasoning | 79 Seasoning |
| 80 Gilt-edged | 80 Gilt-edged | 80 Gilt-edged | 80 Gilt-edged |
| 81 Spill the beans | 81 Spill the beans | 81 Spill the beans | 81 Spill the beans |
| 82 Apartment | 82 Apartment | 82 Apartment | 82 Apartment |
| 83 Room | 83 Room | 83 Room | 83 Room |
| 84 Rich | 84 Rich | 84 Rich | 84 Rich |
| 85 Tune from | 85 Tune from | 85 Tune from | 85 Tune from |
| 86 "Gypsy" | 86 "Gypsy" | 86 "Gypsy" | 86 "Gypsy" |
| 87 Tokyo once | 87 Tokyo once | 87 Tokyo once | 87 Tokyo once |